



AFATL-TR-/6-85

INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE FIN FAILURES
OF GBU-10 AND GBU-12 BOMBS CARRIED
ON THE INBOARD WING STATION
OF AN F-4 AIRCRAFT

AIRCRAFT COMPATIBILITY BRANCH MUNITIONS DIVISION

AUGUST 1976



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AIR FORCE ARMAMENT LABORATORY

AIR PORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND . UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA



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	Aircraft/Weapon Separation				
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	This report documents a study performed to isolat	e the cause of a collision			
	between an F-4 aircraft and a GBU-12 bomb. The study was generalized to				
	predict the resulting GBU-10 bomb trajectory conditions.				
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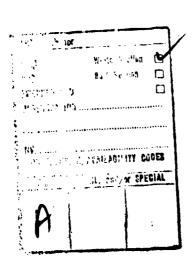
PREFACE

This report is based on a study performed by the Aircraft Compatibility Branch of the Munitions Division of the Air Force Armament Laboratory to determine the cause of a GBU-12 bomb collision with the delivery aircraft, an F-4. This effort was conducted under Project 2171C003.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

FOR THE COMMANDER

WILLIAM F. BROCKMAN, Colonel, USAF Chief, Munitions Division



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LIST OF SYMBOLS, SIGN CONVENTIONS, AND AXIS NOTATION

- x positive forward, measured from the installed location of the cg
- y positive outboard, measured from the installed location of the cg
- z positive down, measured from the installed location of the cg
- φ, roll angle positive clockwise about the x-axis
- θ , pitch angle positive nose-up about the y-axis
- Y, yaw angle positive nose-outboard about the z-axis
- a angle-of-attack
- cg center of gravity of the store

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

A GBU-12 bomb, on separating from the delivery aircraft, an F-4, was observed to pitch up as the ejectors kicked it away from the parent aircraft. The store continued to rotate nose-up until the resulting angle-ofattack was sufficiently large to generate a lift force greater than the weight and consequently the munition "flew" back into the F-4, impacting the wing and the externally carried fuel tank. Over 160 missions of GBU-10 and GBU-12 bombs had been flown previously, and fin failures on approximately 5 percent of those missions had not evinced an aircraft safety problem. Since there had been no flight safety problem in the past, it was hypothesized that the failure of the fins to open had actually compounded a problem due to (1) an unprecedented adverse interference flow field, (2) out-of-tolerance mass properties, or (3) a rack malfunction. The orifices removed from the dismantled rack were compared. It was found that even though they were stamped identically, the bore sizes were different. The consequence of unequal orifices in the rack would be an ejector force imbalance, and there would be a resulting moment applied to the store. Validation of the premise that the ejector force mismatch had coupled with the fin failure to cause the aircraft/weapon collision was undertaken by means of computer simulations of the separation event. Since no onboard camera coverage was available, the computer simulations were compared qualitatively with chase film with the hope that the simulated separation trajectories would be relatively insensitive to variations in those parameters which were hypothesized as potential candidates but were not, in fact, causative of the collision.

It shold be noted that the approach employed was the flow angularity technique originally developed by Captain Stephen C. Korn, USAF (Reference 1). The assumption was made that it is valid to generalize interference effects, with constraints, as was demonstrated by Captain Korn in Reference 2

SECTION II

ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

The recorded flight conditions when the collision occurred were 450 KTAS at 2000 feet altitude. Simulated flight conditions were Mach 0.7 at 2000 feet, which is within 10 knots of the actual flight. To identify effects due to dynamic pressure variations, the launches were also simulated at Mach 0.85, 0.95, and 1.2, with the added benefit that all follow-on flight testing was bracketed by the above simulations.

To determine if an unusually severe flow field existing about the inboard wing station had caused the weapon/aircraft collision, the interference effects collected in the four-foot transonic wind tunnel in the Propulsion Wind Tunnel (PWT) facility at Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC) (see Reference 3) were used as measured, then were halved, doubled, and inverted and halved. Computer simulations were also run with the measured interference effects inverted and scaled by a factor of five, but the results showed that the munitions' trajectories could not be corrected from impacting the parent aircraft, which is in no way representative of previous testing and, as such, were discarded.

The 0.081-inch-diameter orifices (-3) are standard forward and aft for the F-4 rack, but with the findings that one of the orifices was stamped (-3) but was actually 0.110 inch in diameter and therefore should have been marked (-5), and the observed motion of the store, it was assumed that the larger orifice was in the rearward slot. Since the rack was dismantled when the orifices were inspected, the assumed position of the larger orifice needed validation. Simulating the ejector force combinations which would result from a (-5) aft and comparing the resulting trajectories with chase film provided the necessary correlation.

To show that the collision was the result of multiple failures and not due solely to either a rack malfunction or the fin failure, trajectory simulations were run with the fins opening partially. The stability accrued from even the partial fin opening was sufficient to damp out the most severe oscillations and led to the decision not to model the complete fin opening event as it would provide no new or useful information on the problem of the aircraft/weapon collision. Similarly, the autopilot was not modeled because of the 1.5-second time delay to activate, and by this time either a collision has occurred or carnot occur. Fully active canards are not of concern until the autopilot is enabled, but prior to the autopilot assuming control, the canards are damped. The variations in free-stream aerodynamics due to damped canards are properly defined as higher-order terms, and it was felt that a catastrophic failure such as the collision under investigation did not lend itself to extensive modeling initially. This decision was further substantiated by the urgency of determining primary causes.

Free-stream aerodynamics were obtained for both the GBU-10 and GBU-12 bombs from Reference 4. Typical mass properties were obtained from Reference 5 and were then corroborated for the specific munition that impacted the F-4 aircraft from the Bomb C/G Facility Test Report (ADTC Form 693).

SECTION III

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The important output parameters in this investigation were the attitude and position of the munition when the PEP fins had failed to open. Appendices A through L present plots of the GBU-12 bomb trajectories generated by the simulation, and Appendices M through X present plots of the GBU-10 bomb trajectories for the fin failure condition. A separate appendix for each Mach number/ejector force combination was chosen to facilitate comparison of results. In each appendix, X, Y, and Z position of the store cg relative to the installed position on the pylon and roll, pitch, and yaw rotations about the cg are for each value of flow field intensity. The time scale for all simulations is constant to facilitate cross-correlation, but where the equations of motion have passed through a single point, i.e., 90° for any one of the Euler angles, the mathematics breakdown and the predicted trajectories are no longer valid. The rationale behind simulating to 3 seconds was based on studying the damping from the fin opening event which occurs at a fixed distance from the launch aircraft (the length of the lanyard) and at some finite time after launch. The results from the simulations which treat the partial opening of the fins are presented in Appendices AA through DD for the GBU-12 bomb and in Appendices EE through HH for the GBU-10 bomb.

In each appendix, it can be seen that as flow field intensity is increased the translational motion correspondingly increases, and the period of the rotational motion is shortened without significantly affecting the amplitude. In some of the figures presenting rotational motion, the. apparent change in amplitude is actually due to a change in scaling. Figures -7 and -8 in each appendix present trajectories for an inverted and halved flow field for which the translational motion is markedly reduced, and, as expected, the rotational motions are the mirror image of motions from the unaltered flow field. Comparison of the data presented in the flow appendices for which the ejector force combination remains unchanged (e.g., Appendices A, B, C, and D, or Appendices Q, R, S, and T) shows that increasing Mach number has the same effect as increasing flow field intensity, but the resulting variances are more marked. For a one-to-one comparison of fin failure to partial fin opening, Appendices E through H correspond to Appendices AA through DD and Appendices Q through T correspond to Appendices EE through HH, respectively.

As can be seen from the figures, there is very little change in roll angle. The change in the frequency of response is particularly noticeable while the total amplitudes do not change significantly, but the yaw angle is reduced by an order of magnitude.

SECTION IV

CONCLUSIONS

As was hypothesized, the overriding parameter in the simulated aircraft/GBU-12 bomb separation problem was the mismatched orifice combination, and Appendices I through L show that a collision occurs with that ejector force combination, regardless of Mach number or flow field effects. Appendices U through X show that the increased inertia and gravity effects accruing from the sheer mass of the GBU-10 bomb are sufficiently large that no aircraft safety problem exists.

APPENDIX A

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

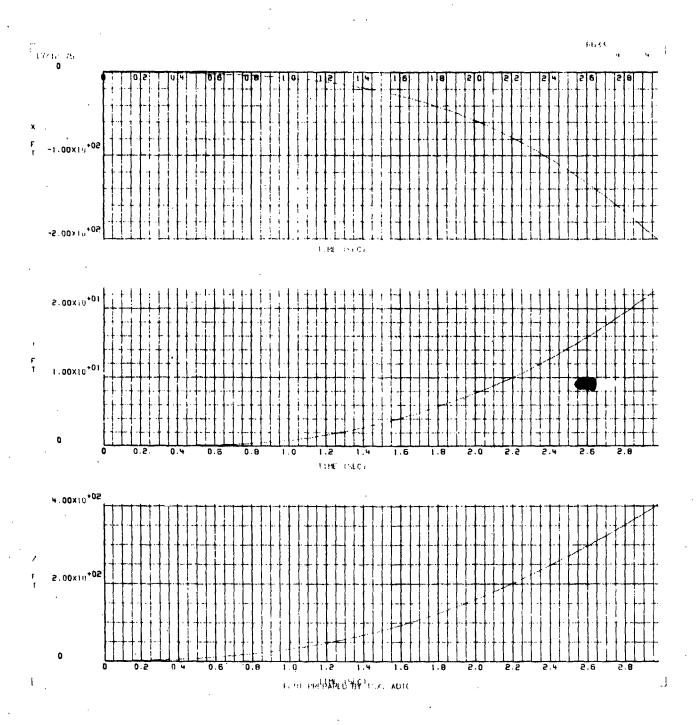


Figure A-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

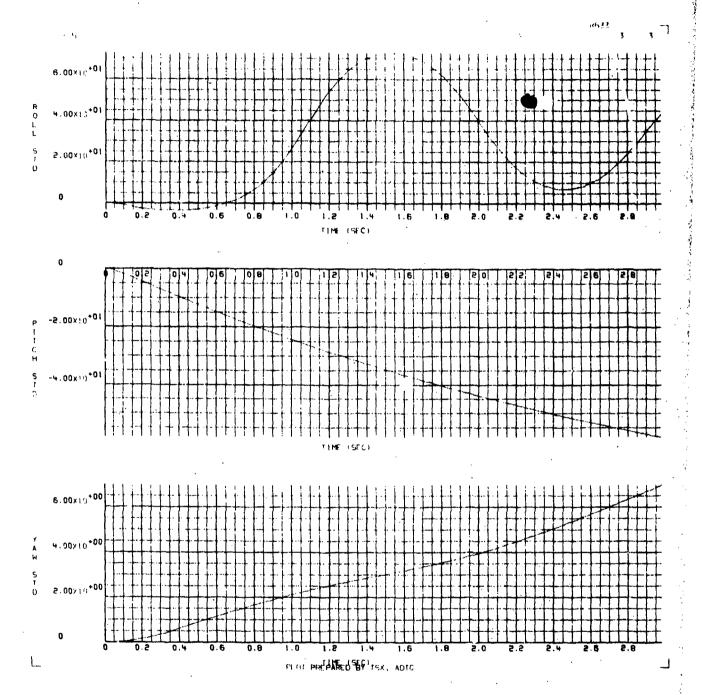


Figure A-2. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

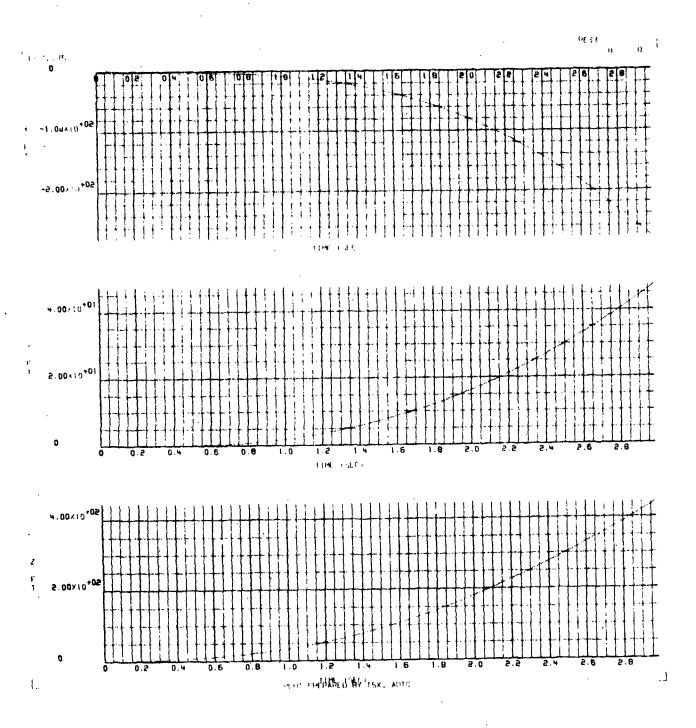


Figure A-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

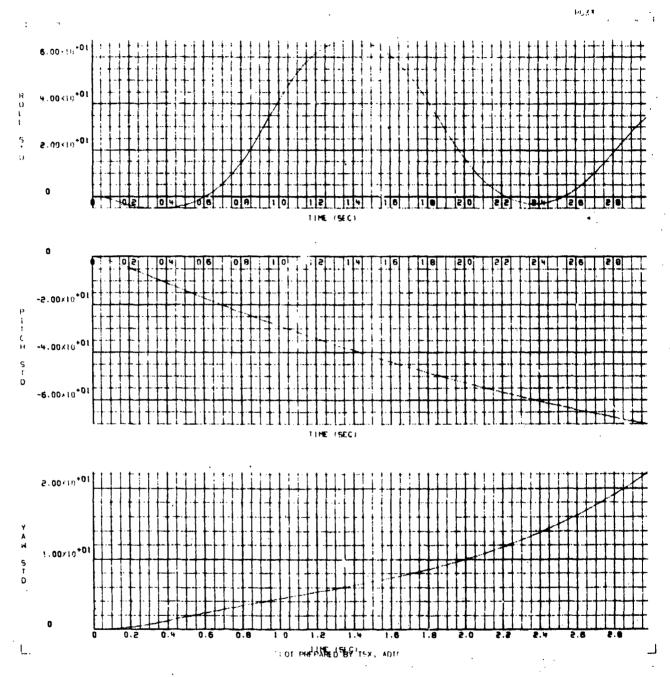


Figure A-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

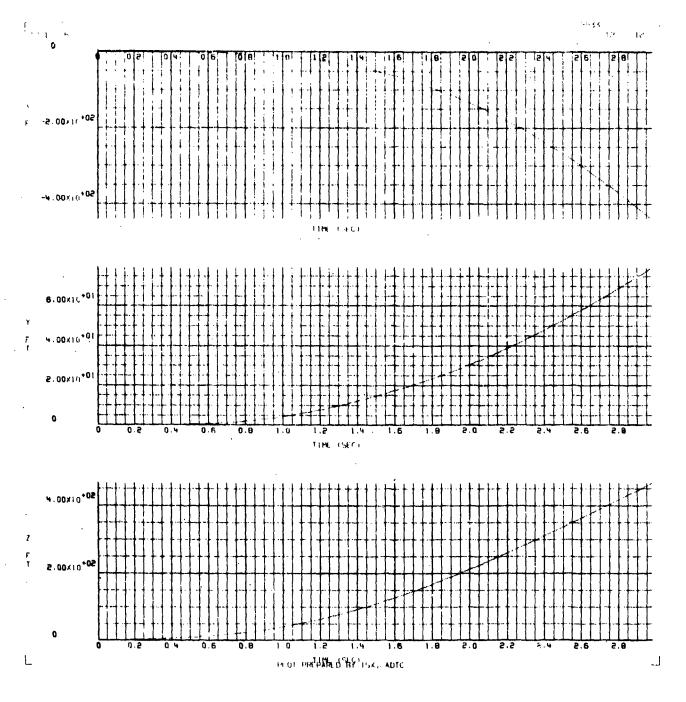


Figure A-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

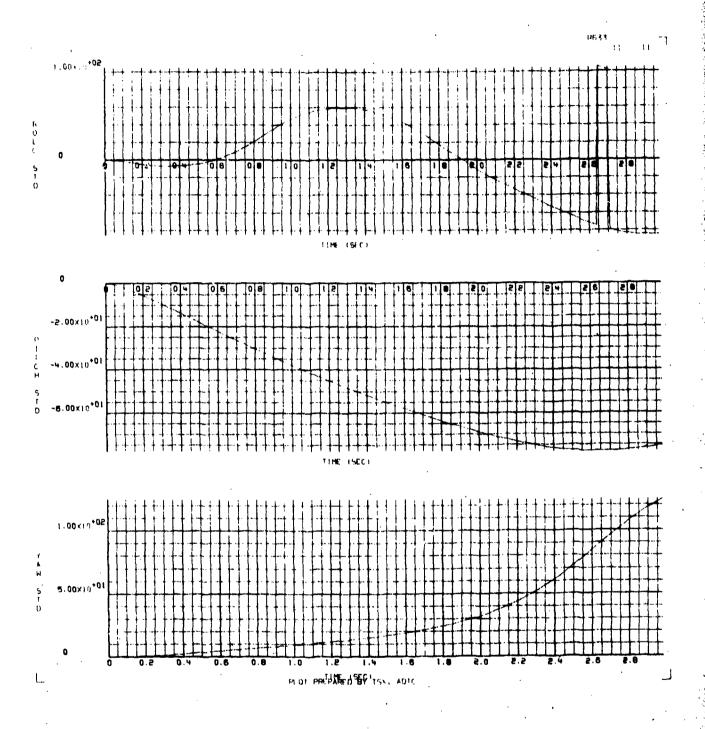


Figure A-6. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\psi\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

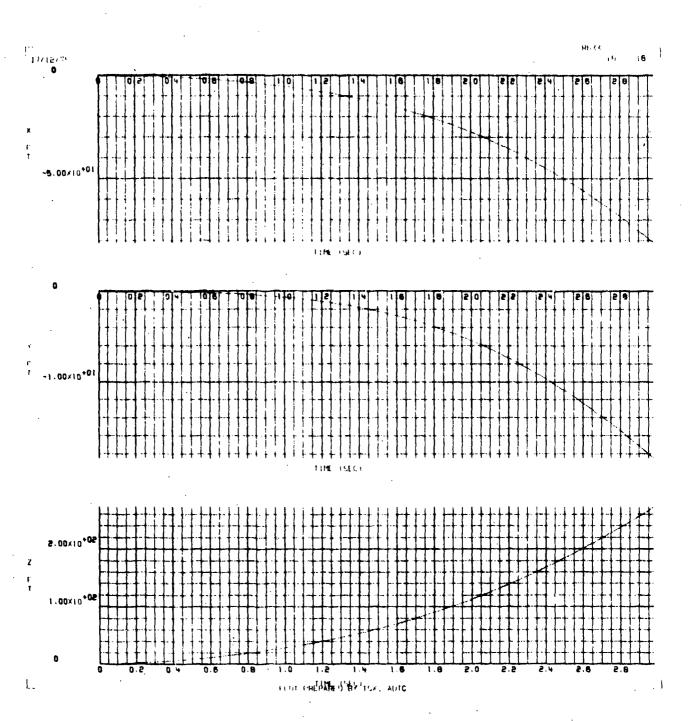


Figure A-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

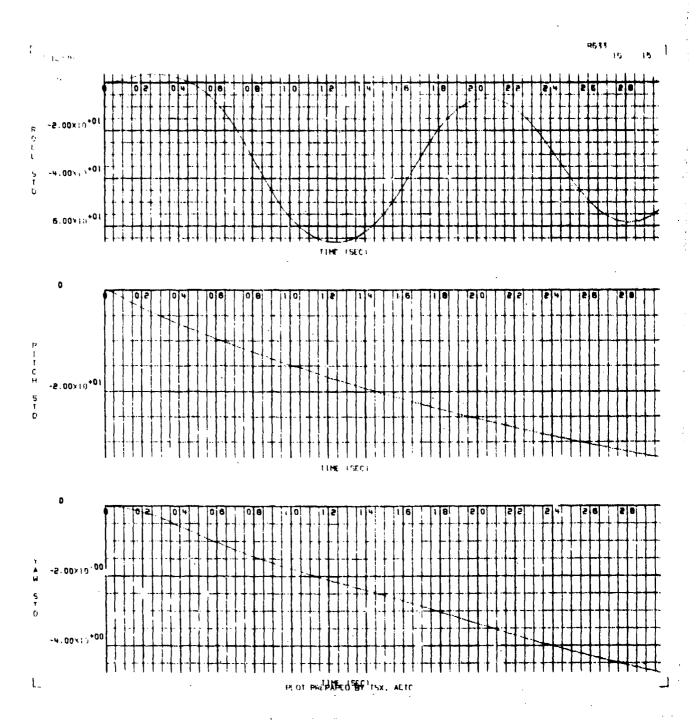


Figure A-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX B

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

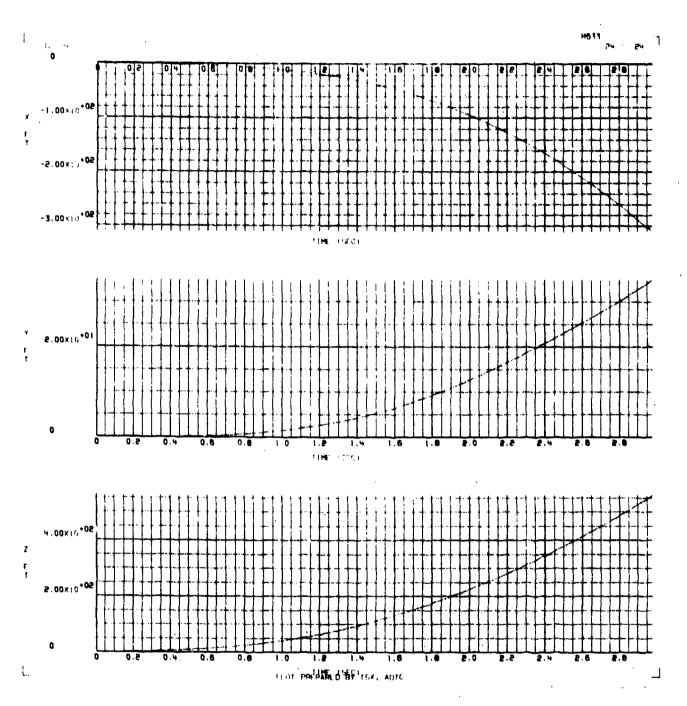


Figure B-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

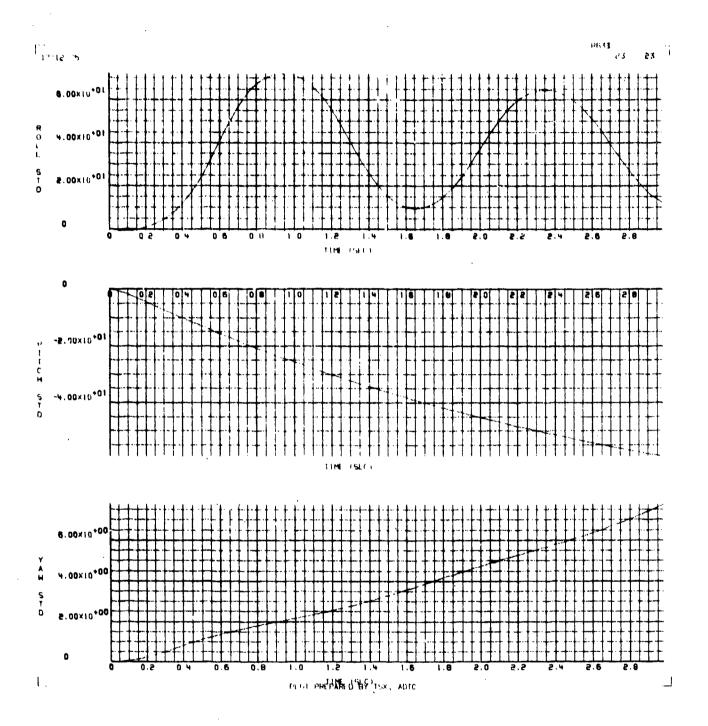


Figure B-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

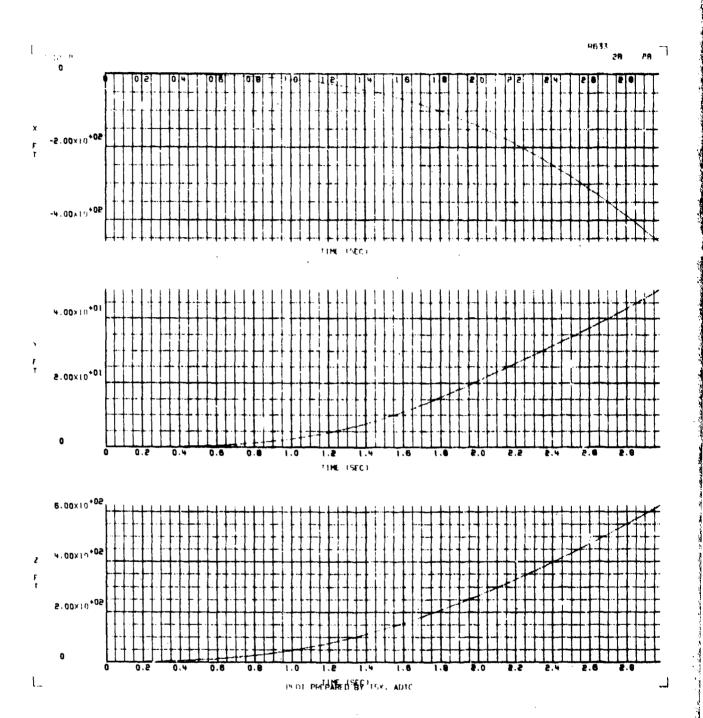


Figure B-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

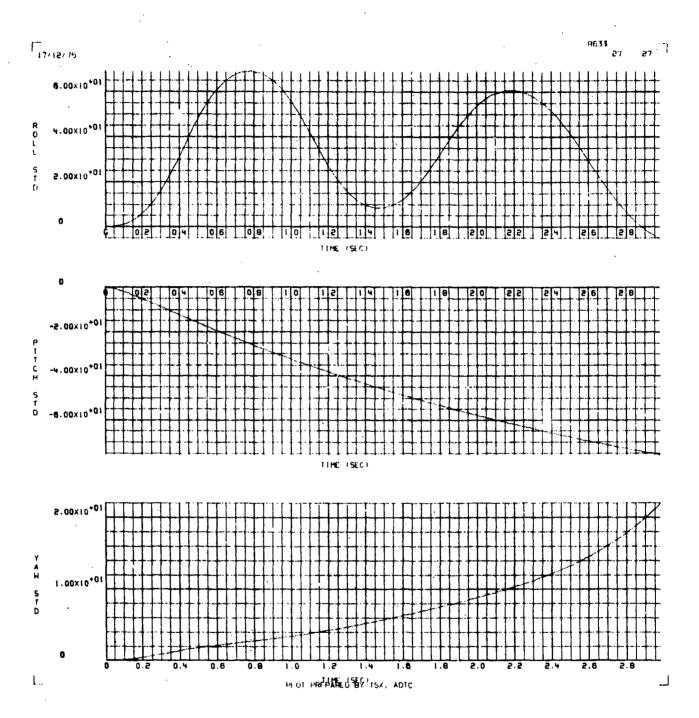


Figure B-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

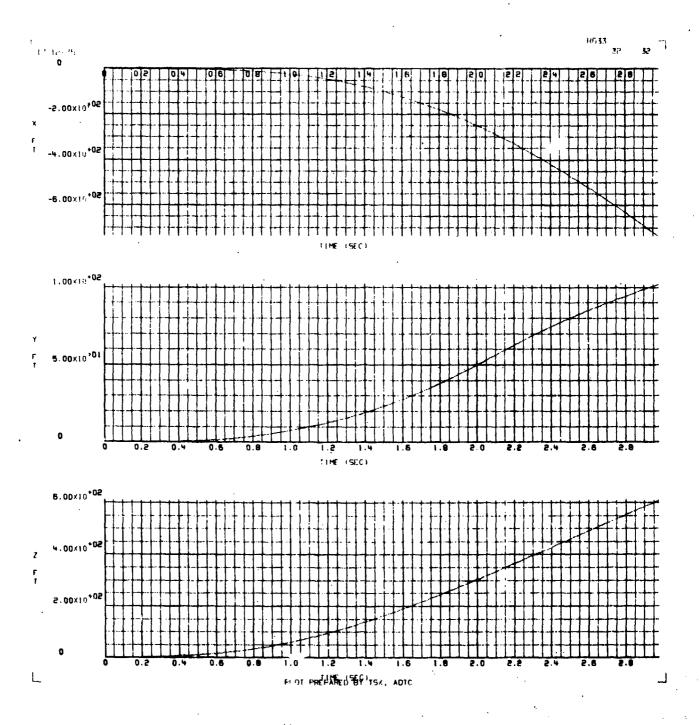


Figure B-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

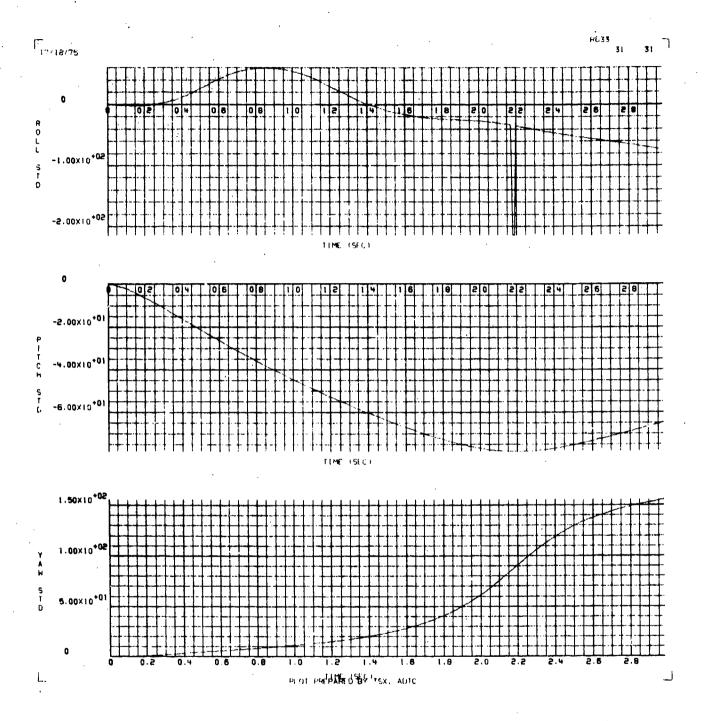


Figure B-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

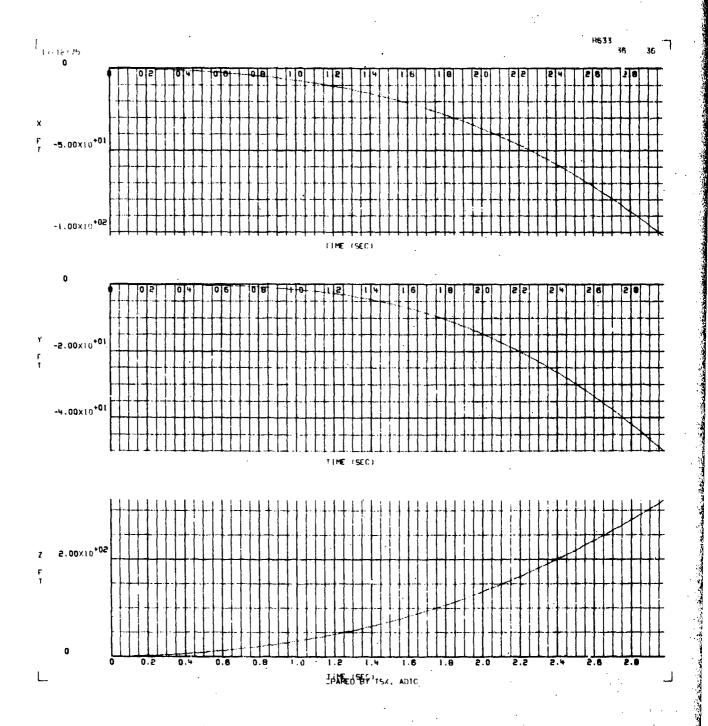


Figure B-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

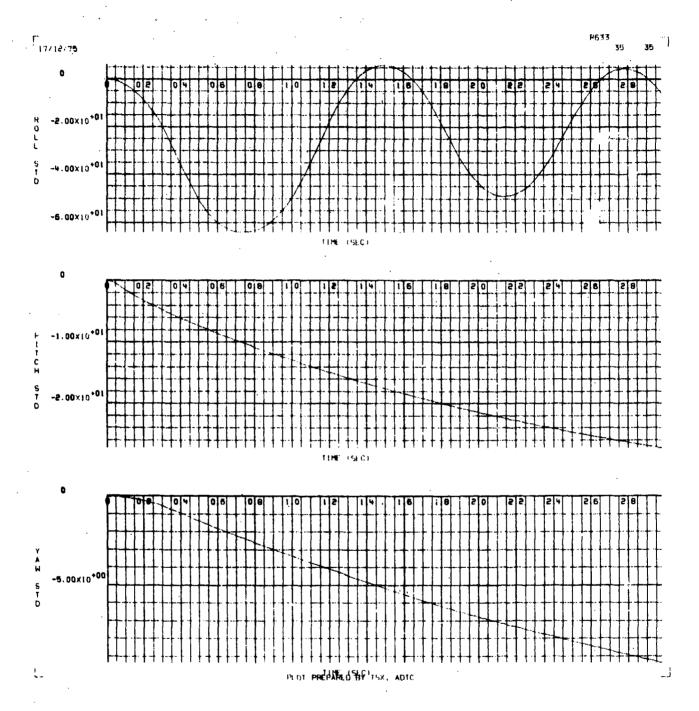


Figure B-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX C

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.95

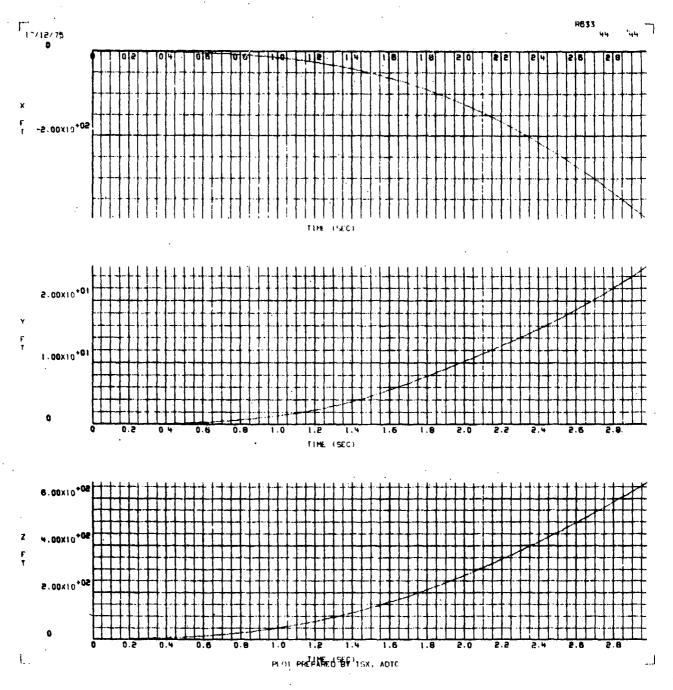


Figure C-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

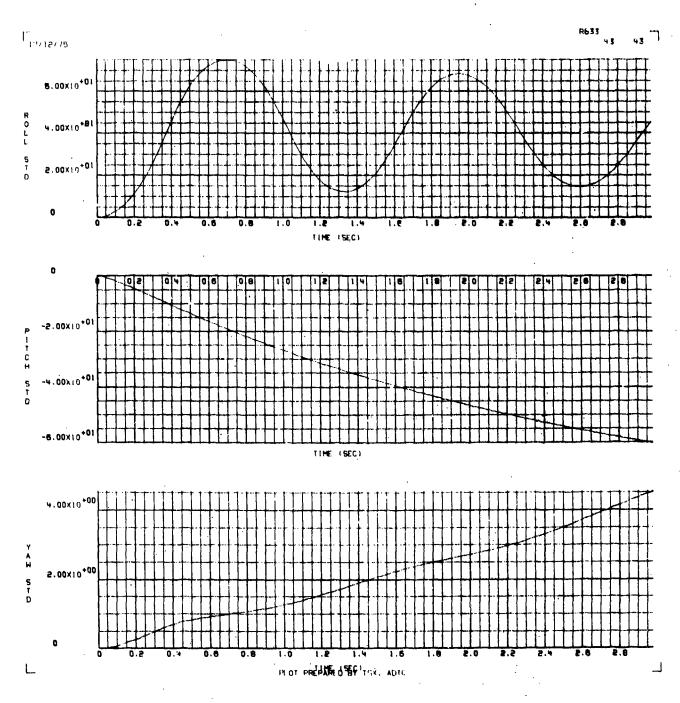


Figure C-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

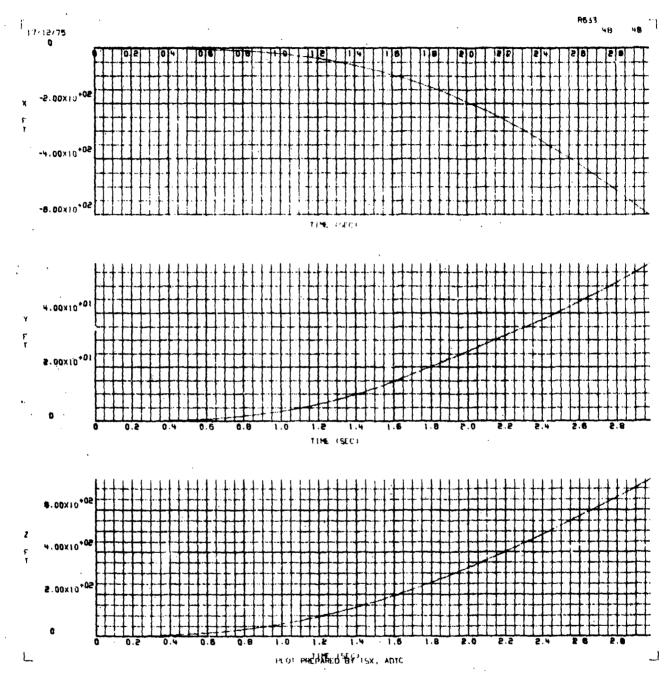


Figure C-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

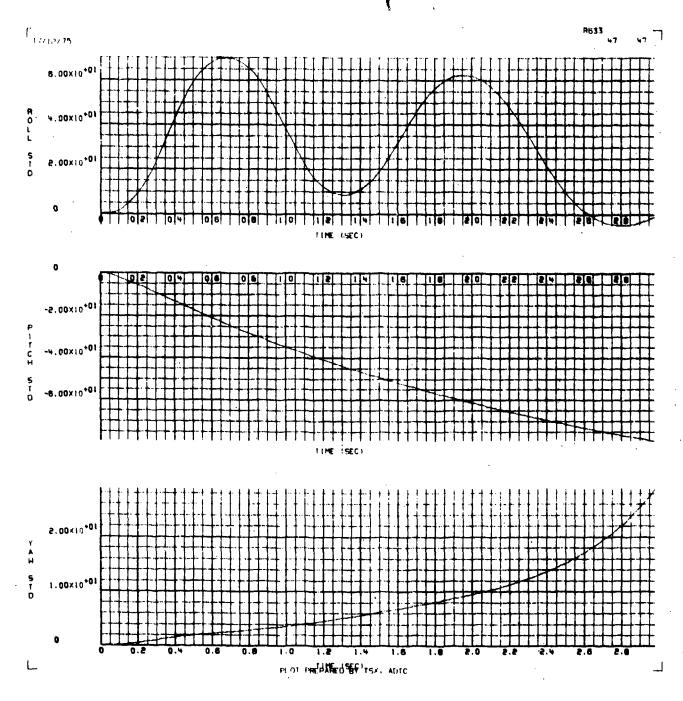


Figure C-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

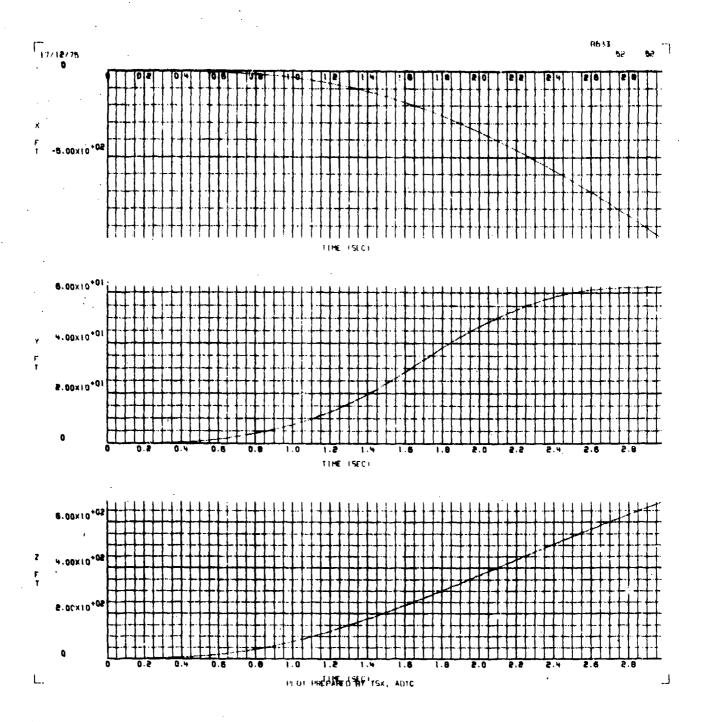


Figure C-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

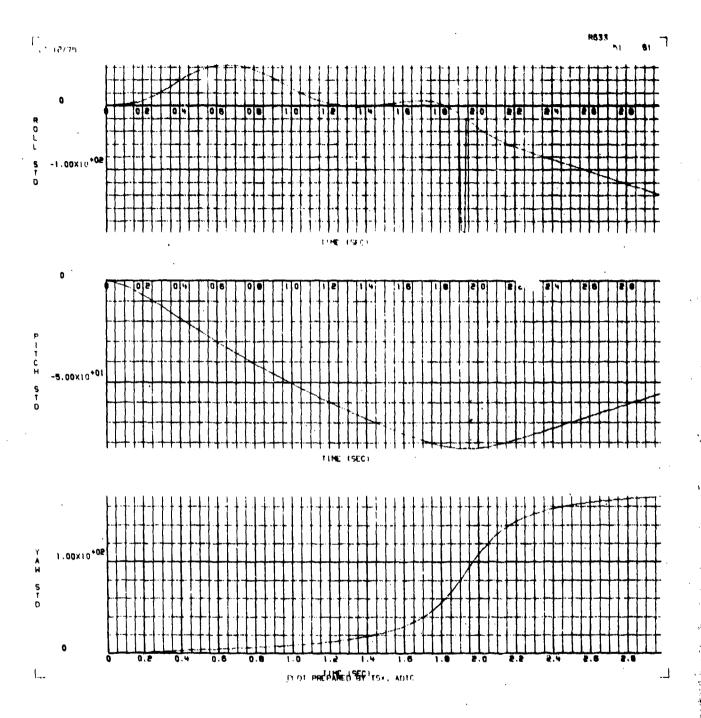


Figure C-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

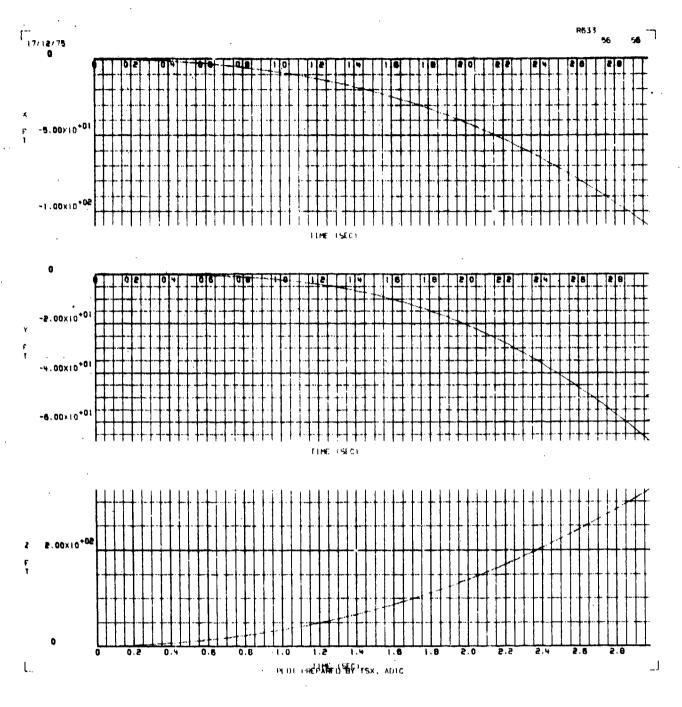


Figure C-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

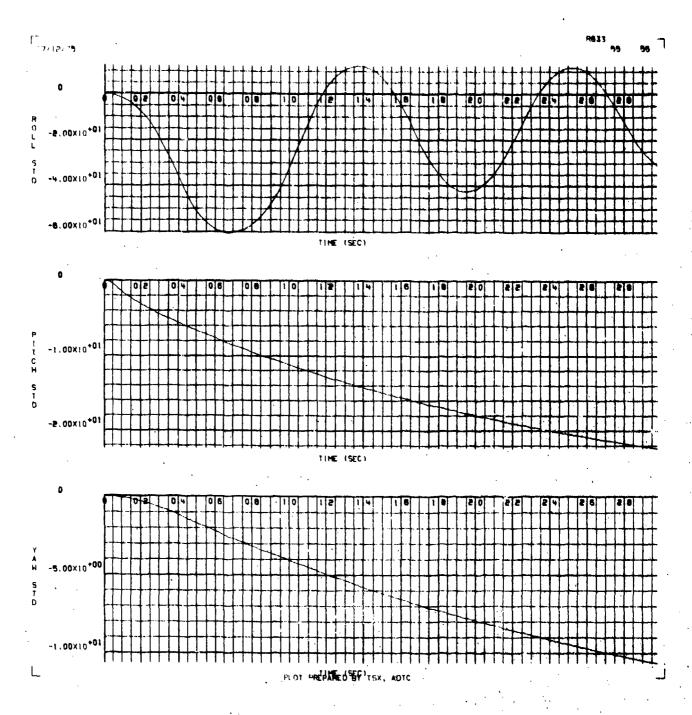


Figure C-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX D

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

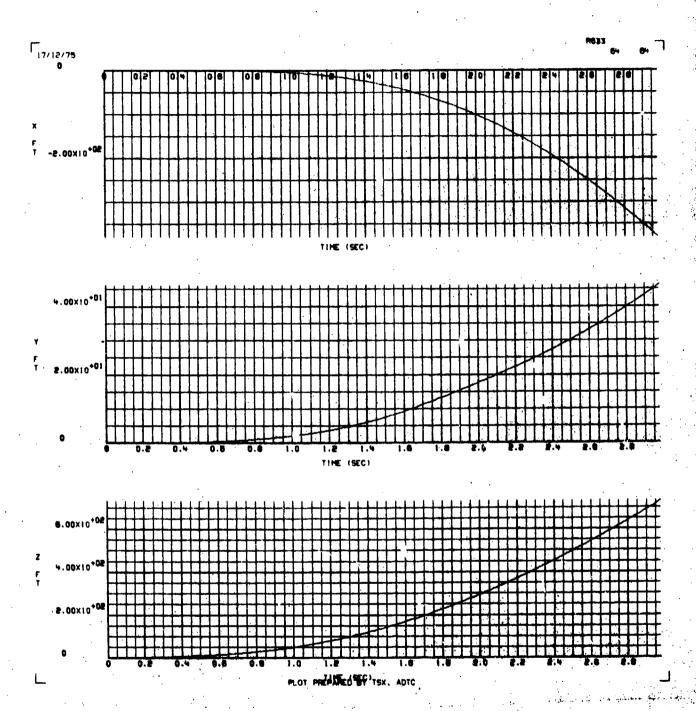


Figure D-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

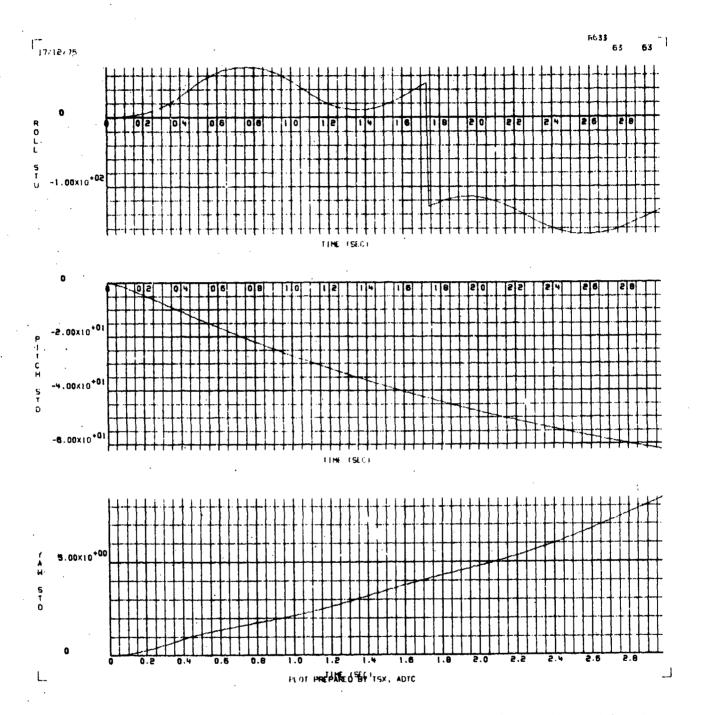


Figure D-2. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Plow Field Intensity of 1/2

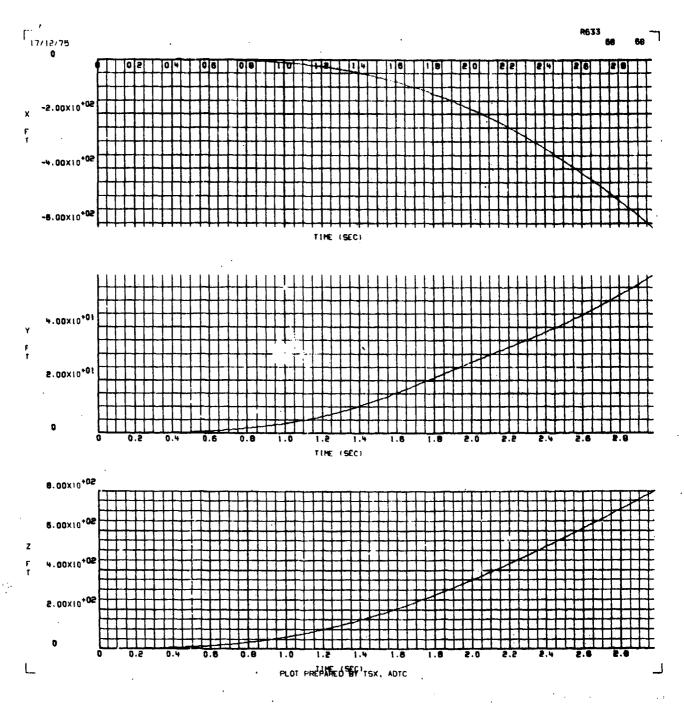


Figure D-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

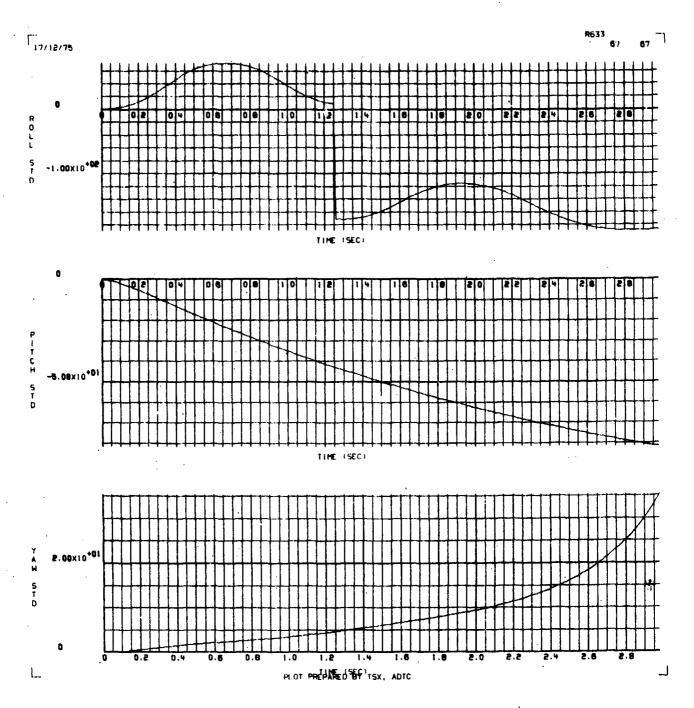


Figure D-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

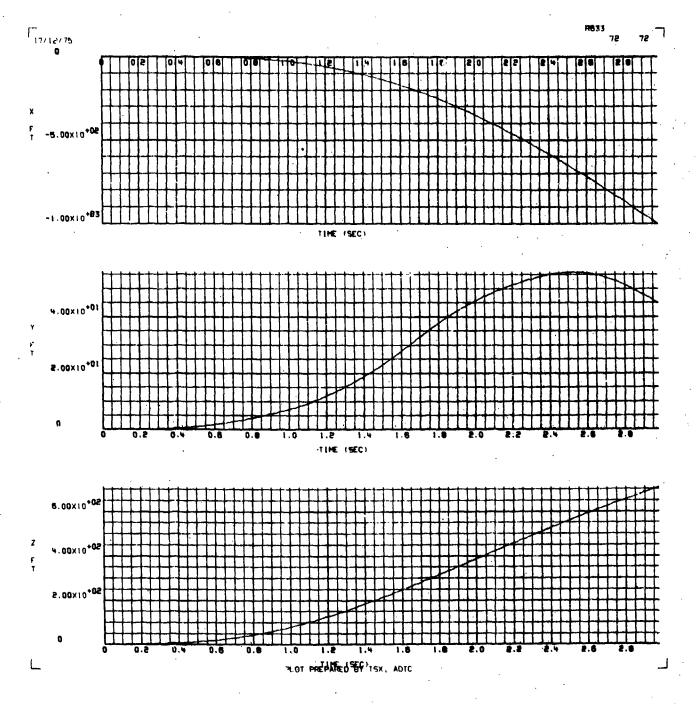


Figure D-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

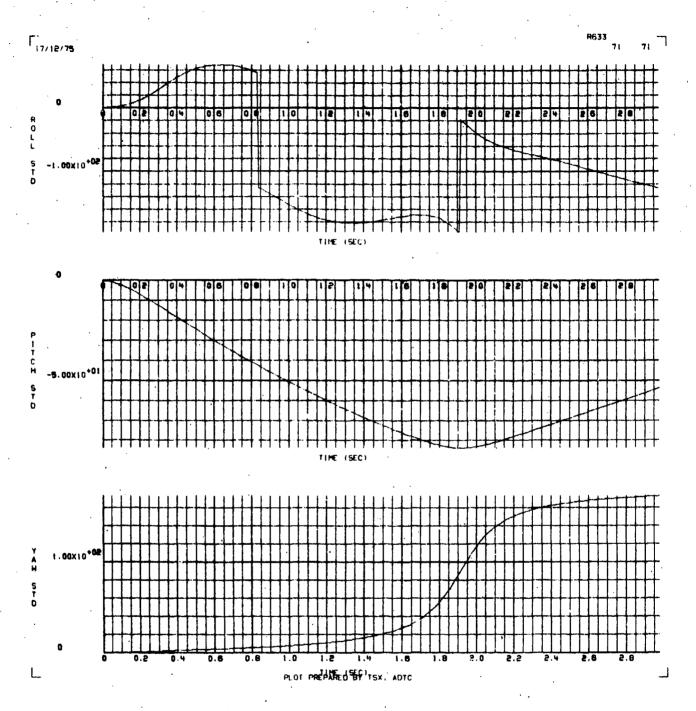


Figure D-6. ϕ , 0, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

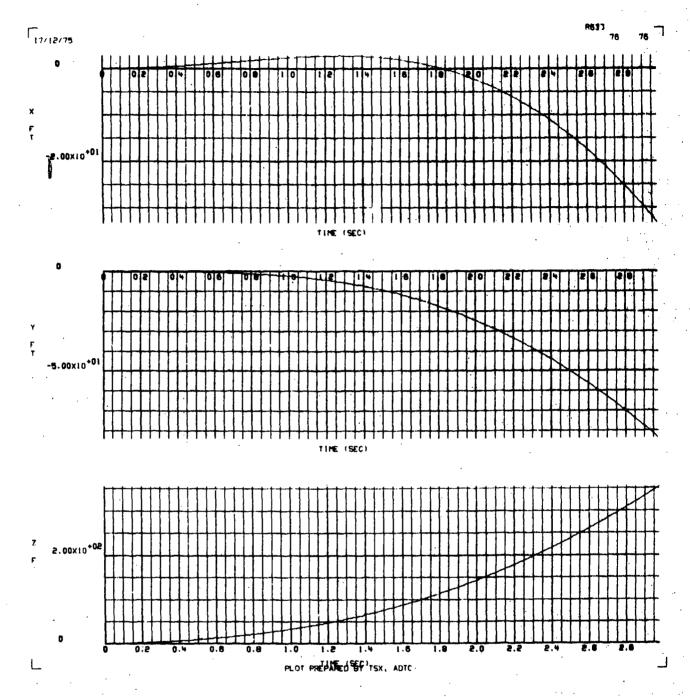


Figure D-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

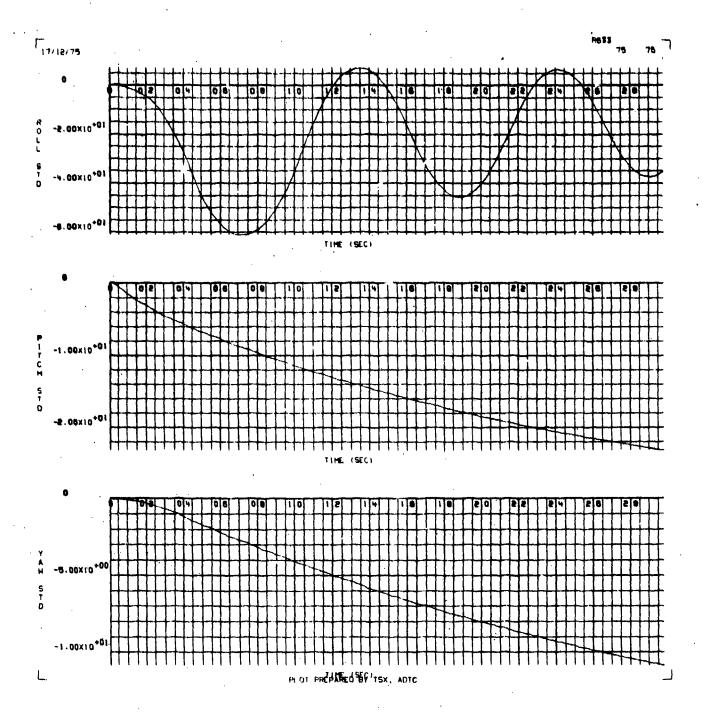


Figure D-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX E

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

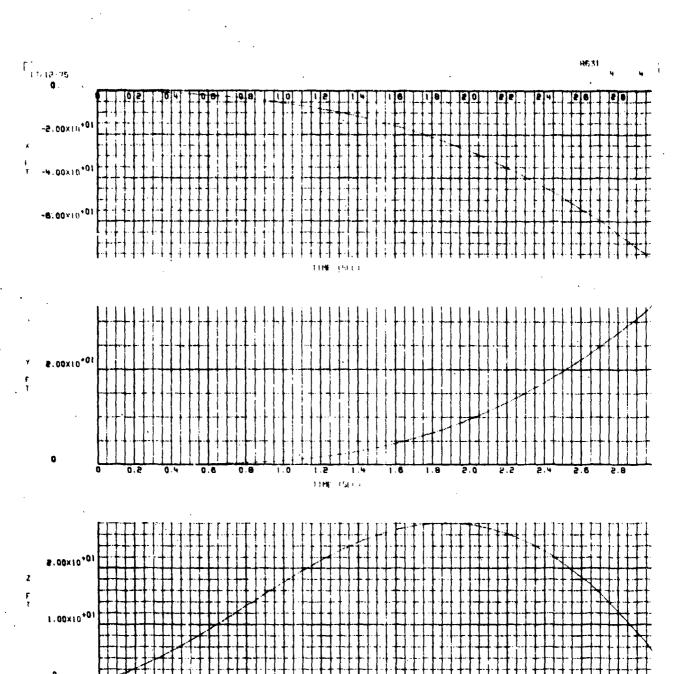


Figure E-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

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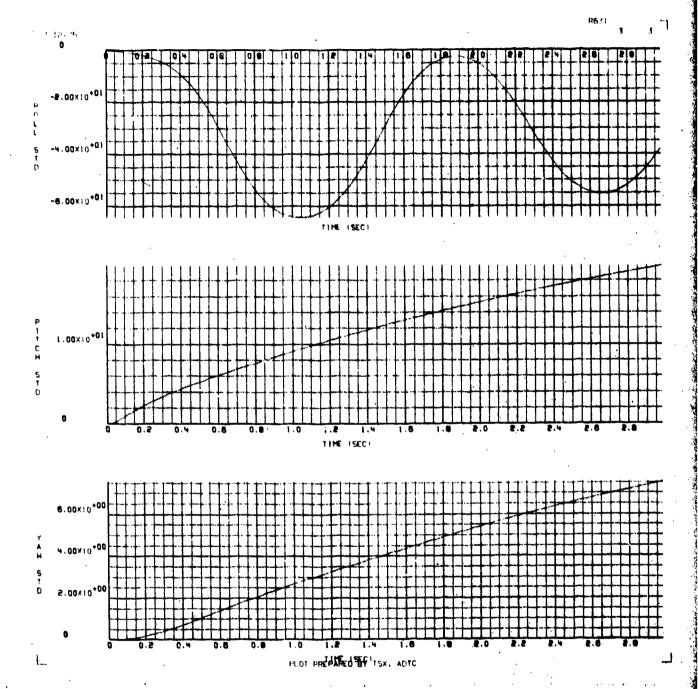


Figure E-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus fine for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

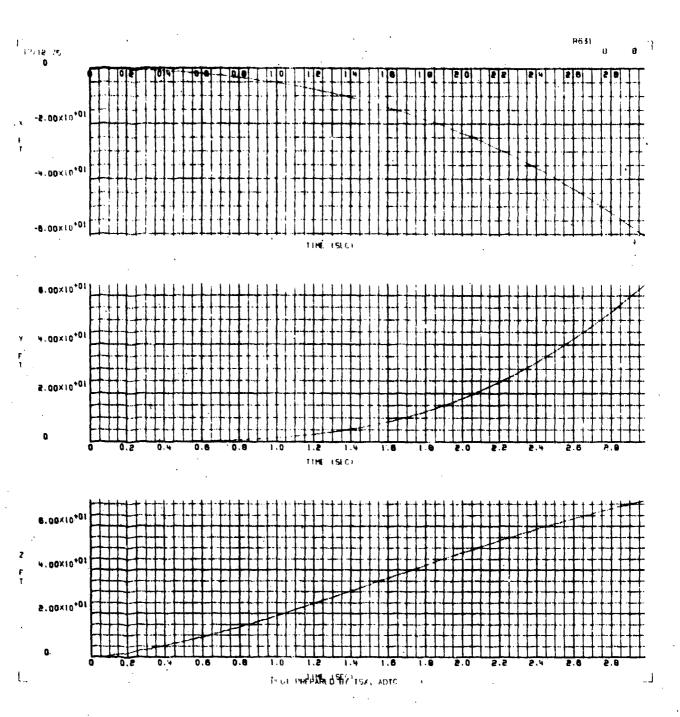
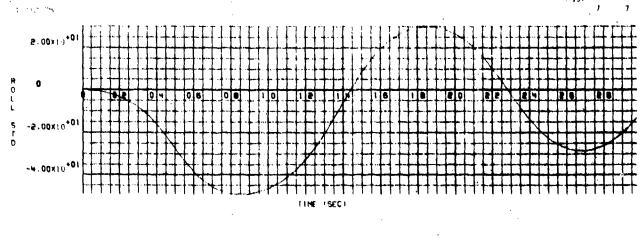
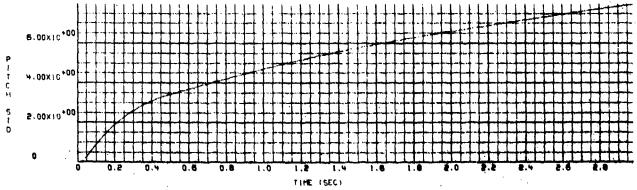


Figure E-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)





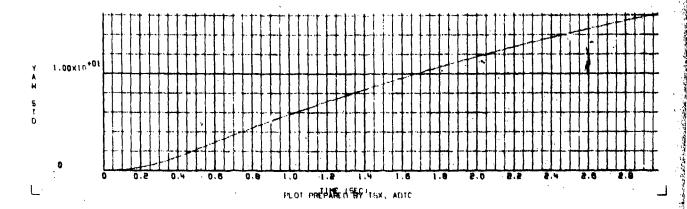


Figure E-4. \$, 0 , and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

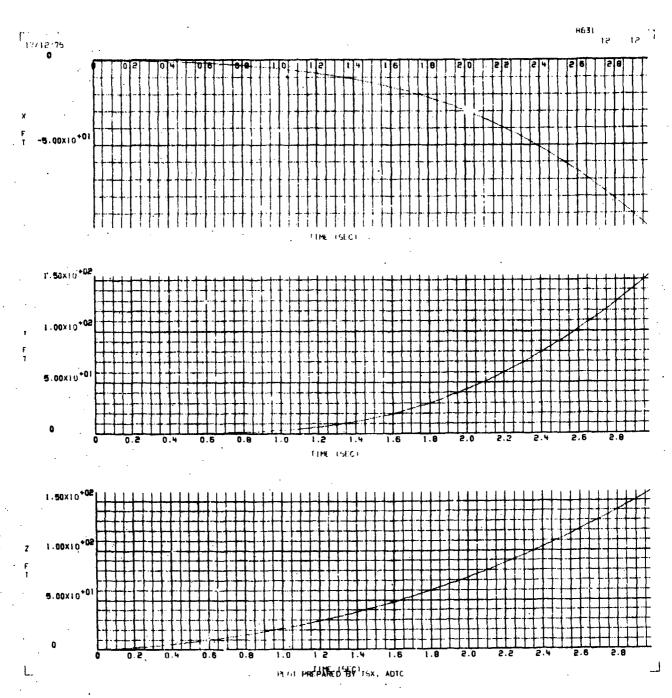


Figure E-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

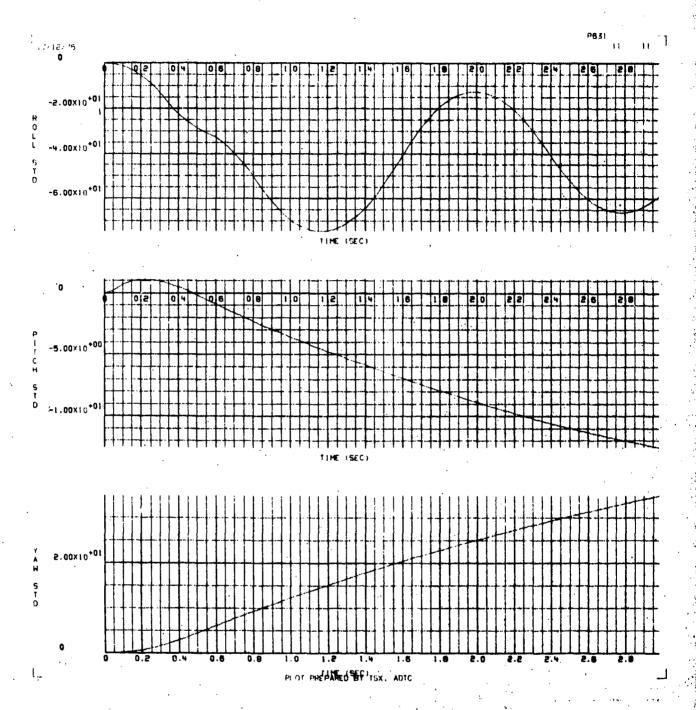


Figure E-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

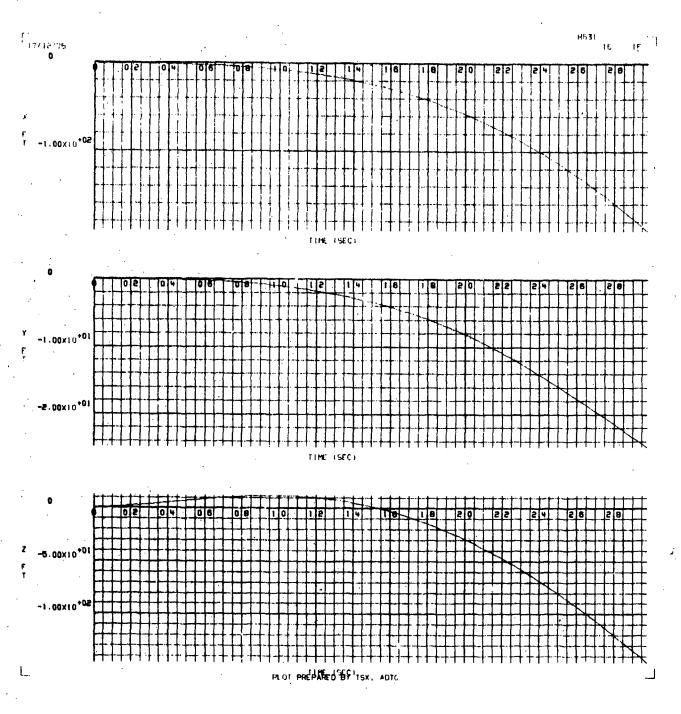


Figure E-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

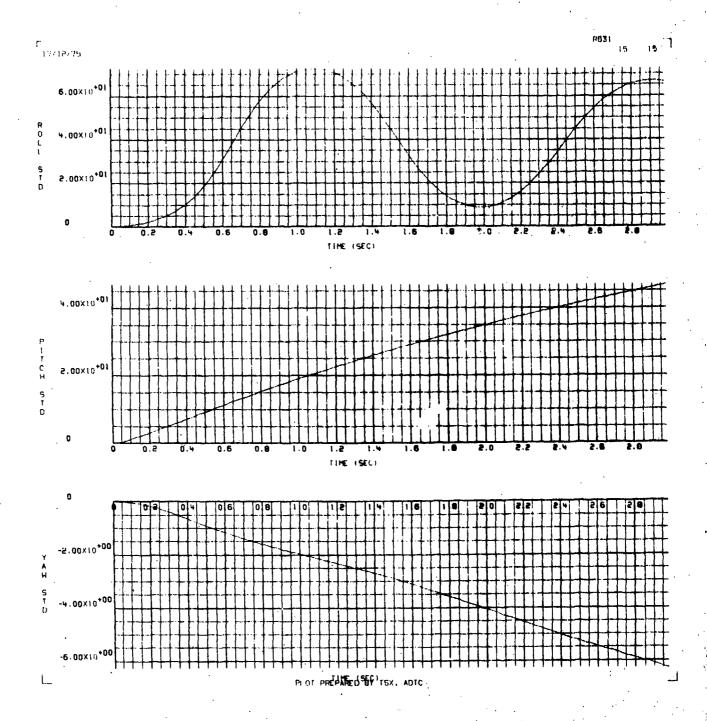


Figure E-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX: F

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

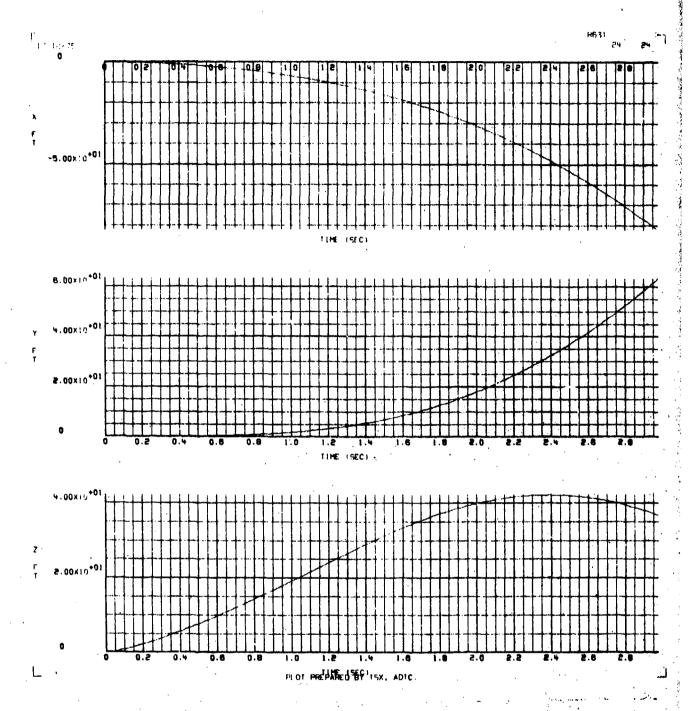


Figure F-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

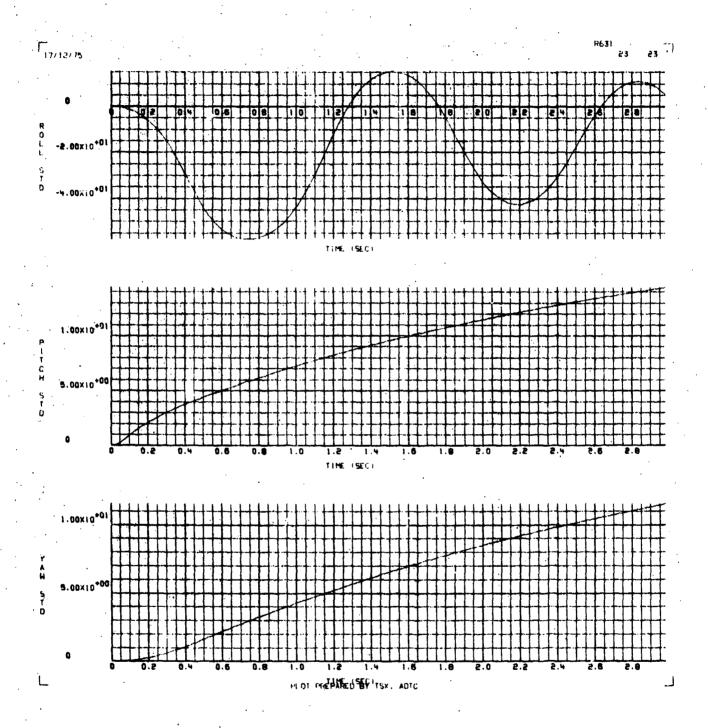


Figure F-2. •, 0, and w Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

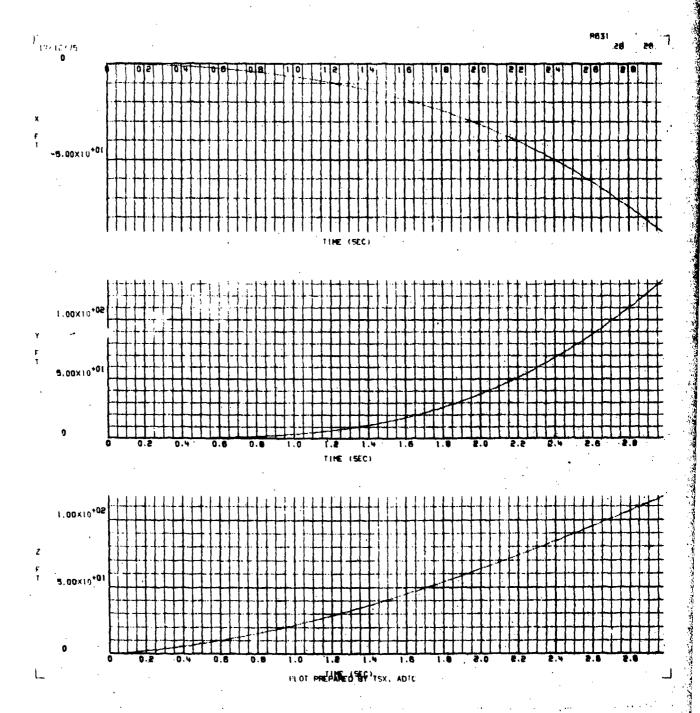


Figure F-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

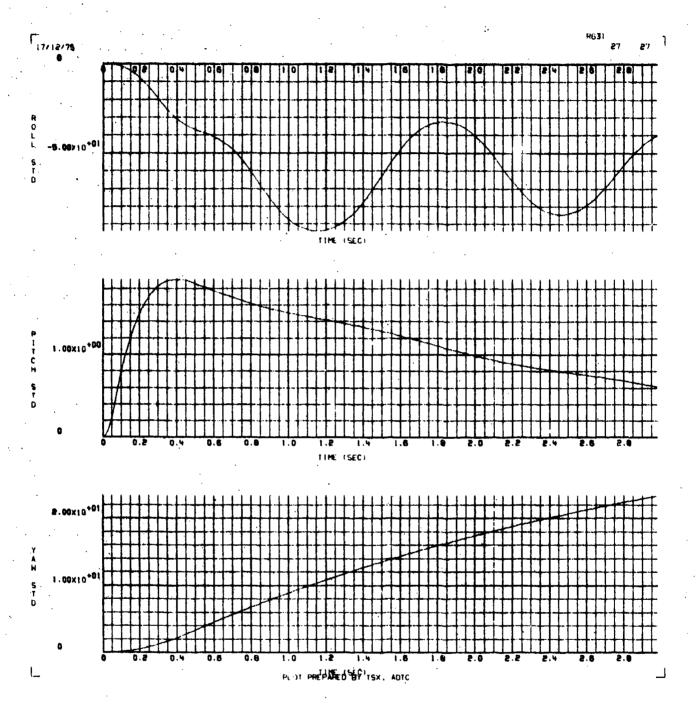


Figure F-4. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$Y\$}}}\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

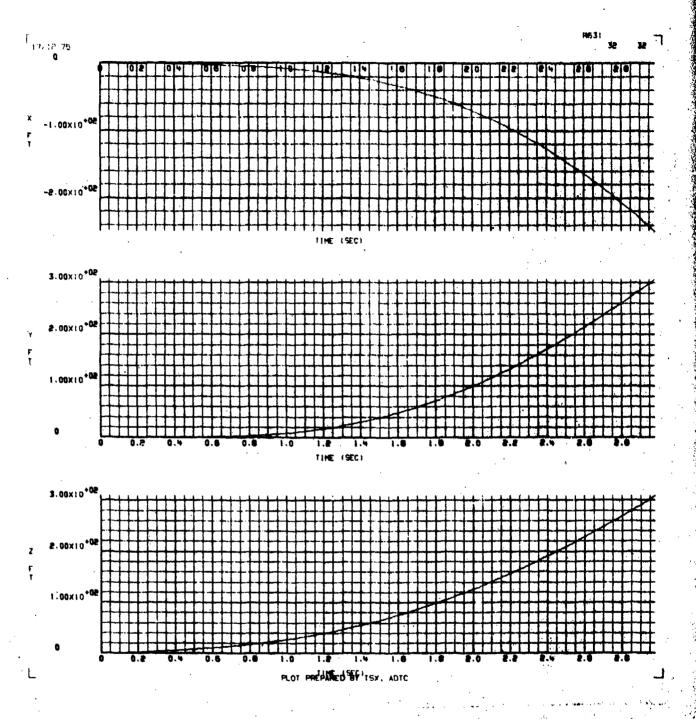


Figure F-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

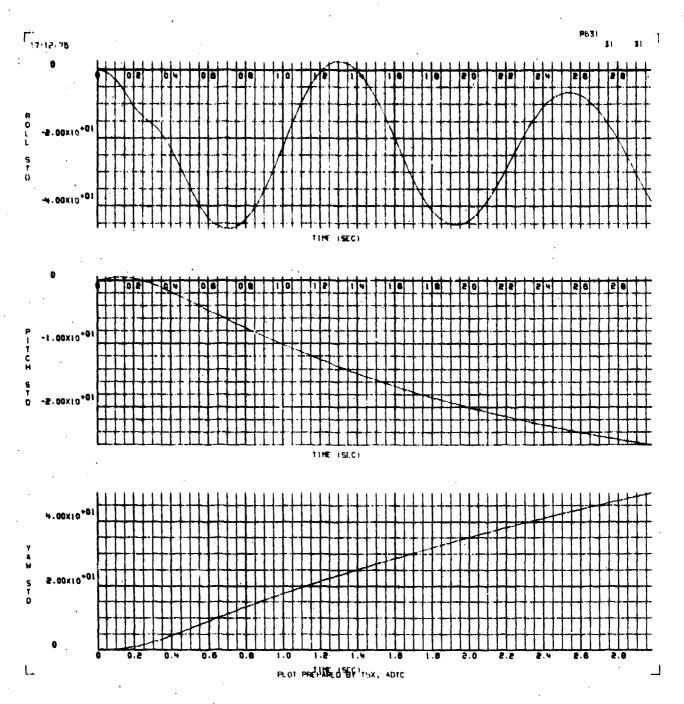


Figure F-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

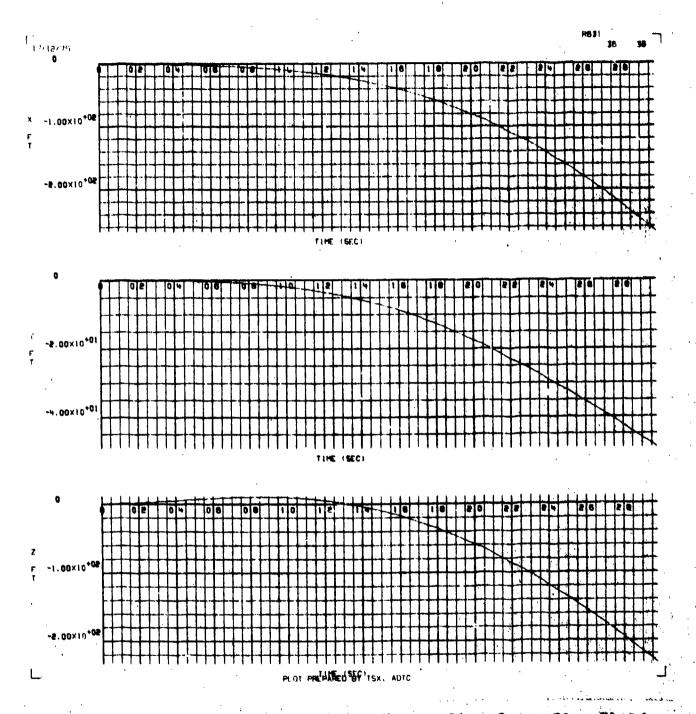


Figure F-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

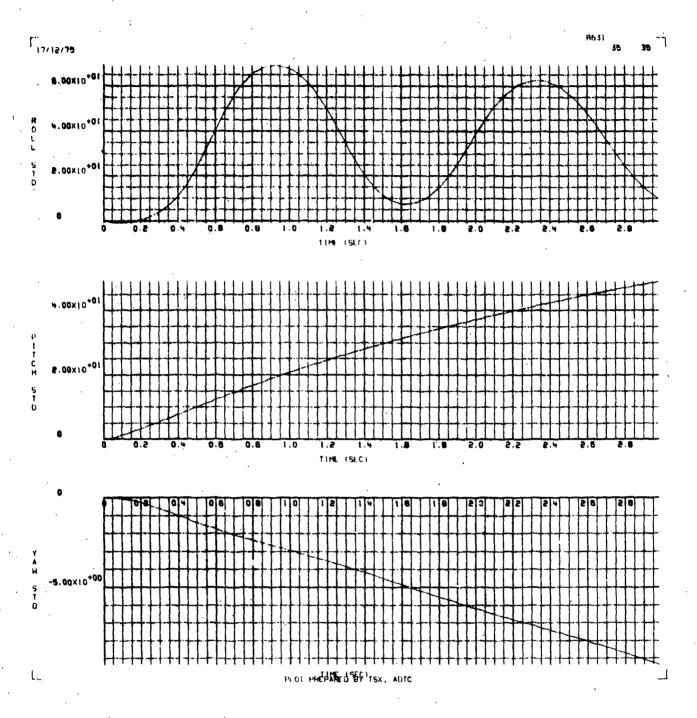


Figure F-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX G

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.95

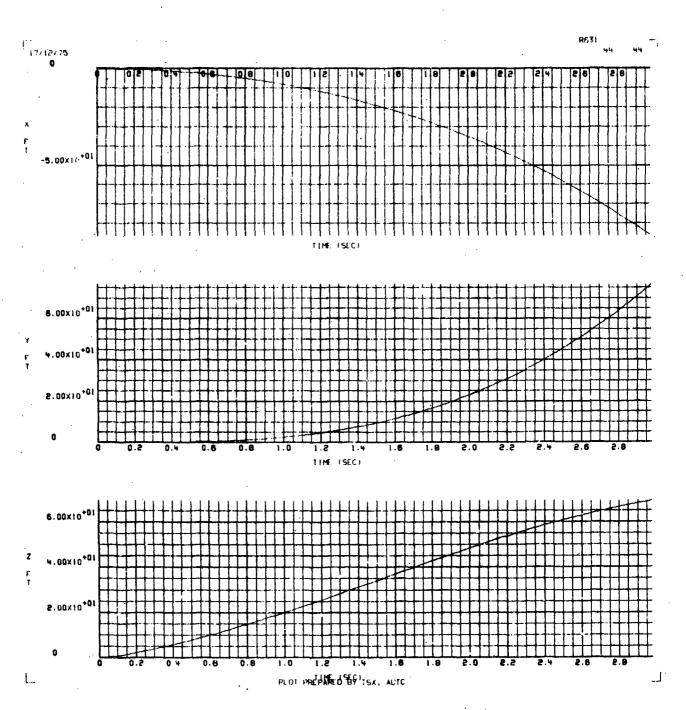


Figure G-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

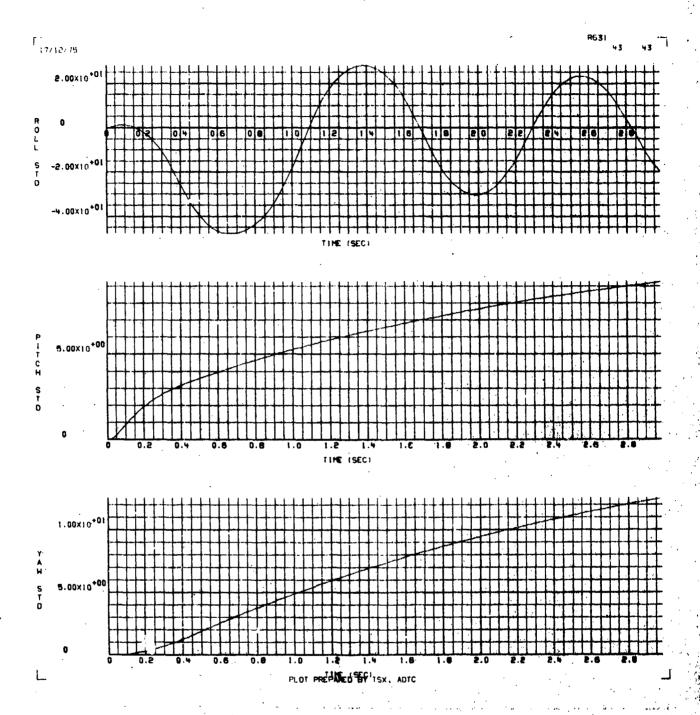


Figure G-2. •, e, and w Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

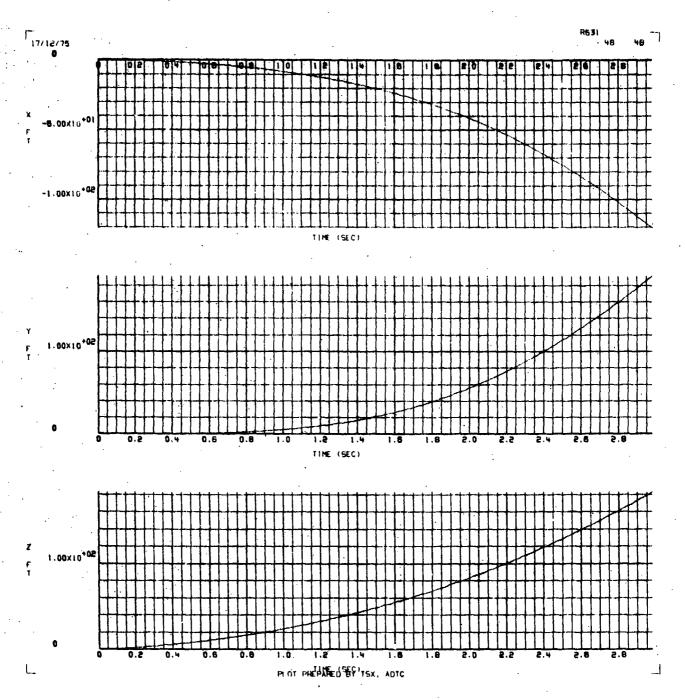
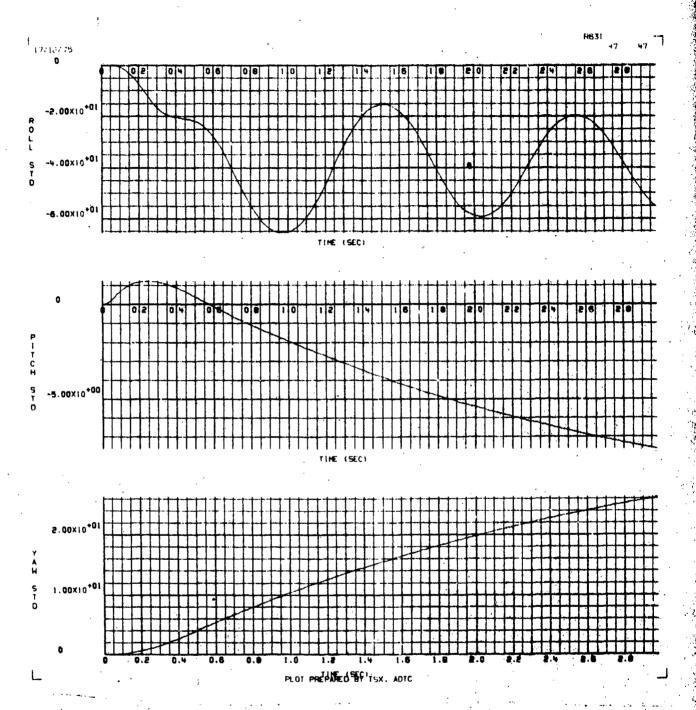


Figure G-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)



Pigure G-4. •, •, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

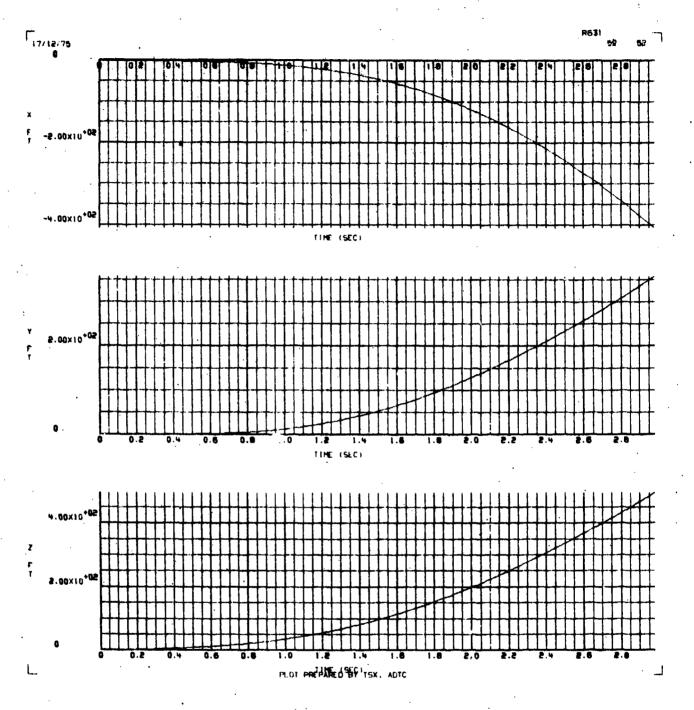


Figure G-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

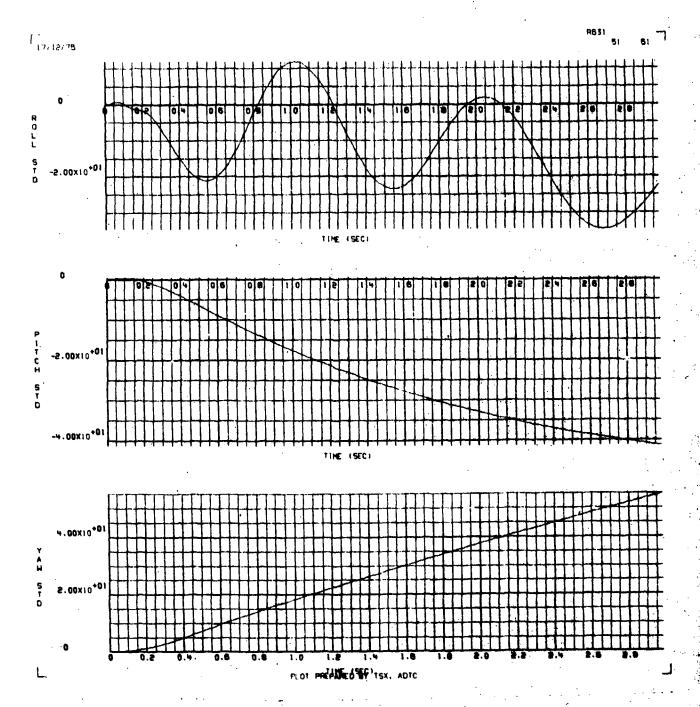


Figure G-6. \$\, 0, and \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$Y\$}}}\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

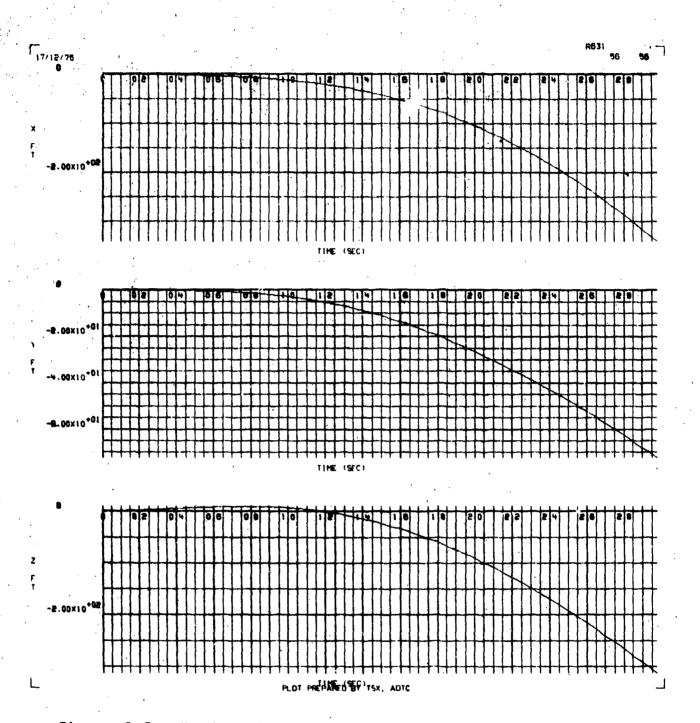


Figure G-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

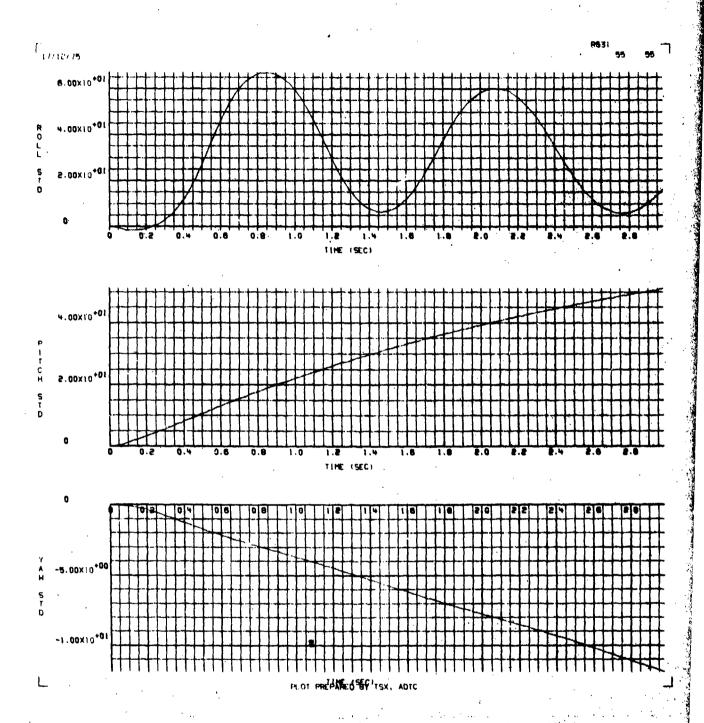


Figure G-8. ψ , 0, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Piete Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX H

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

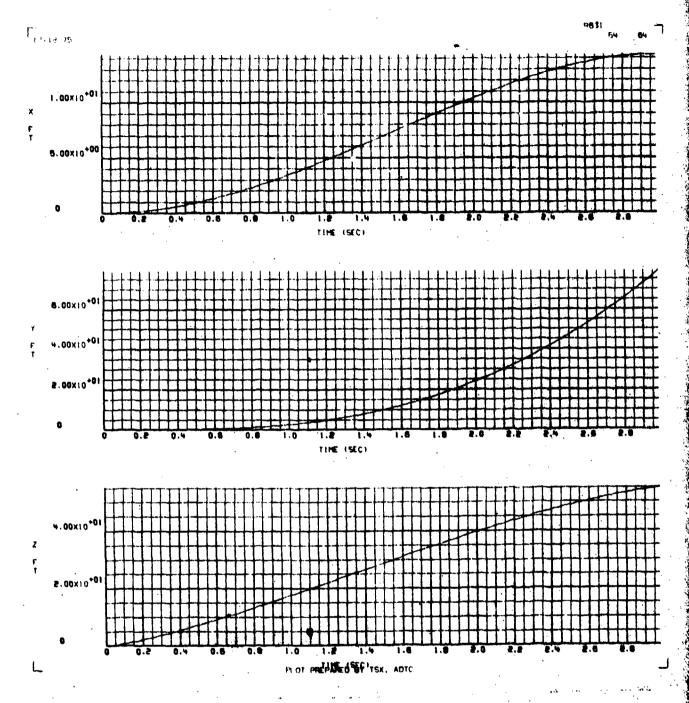


Figure H-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flew Field Intensity of 1/2

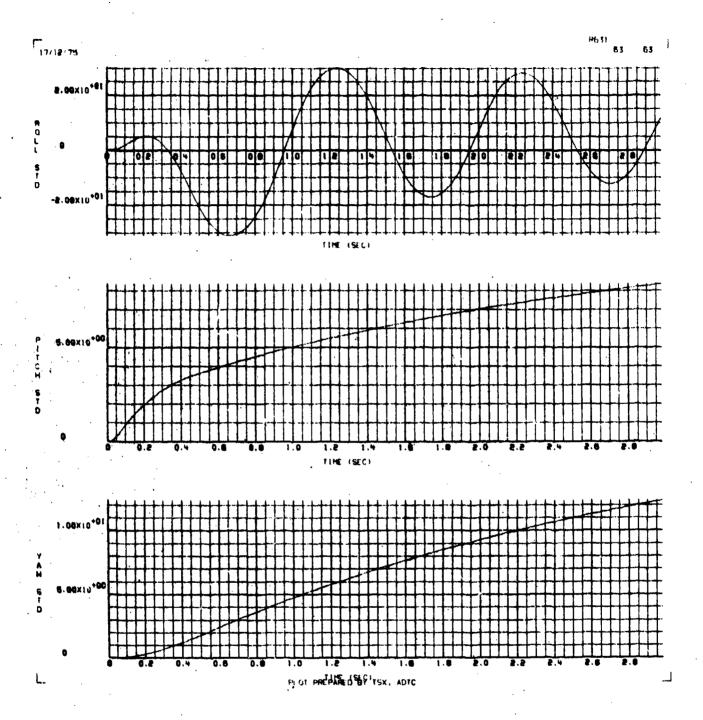


Figure H-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

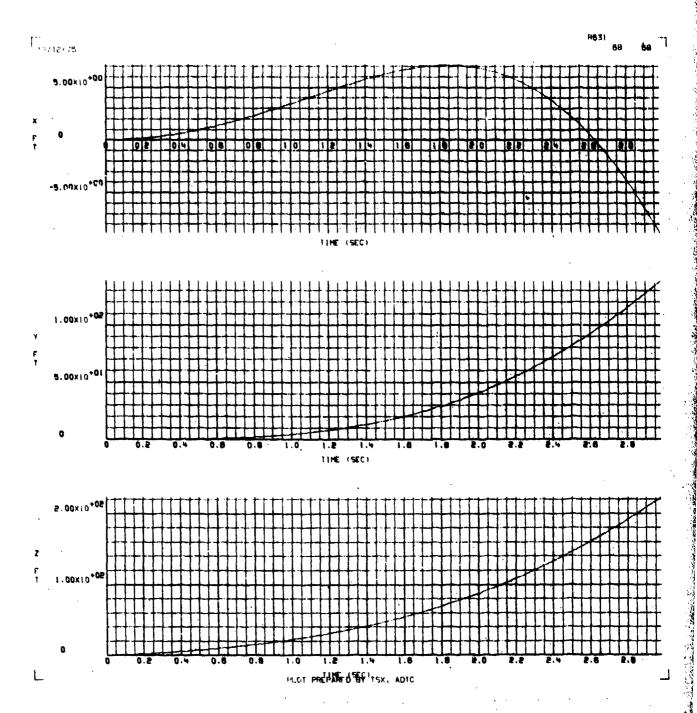


Figure H-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

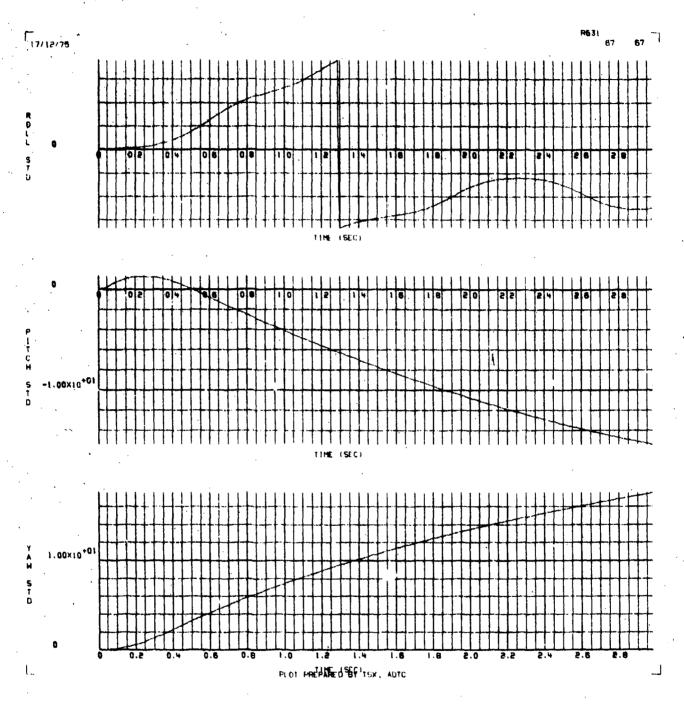


Figure H-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

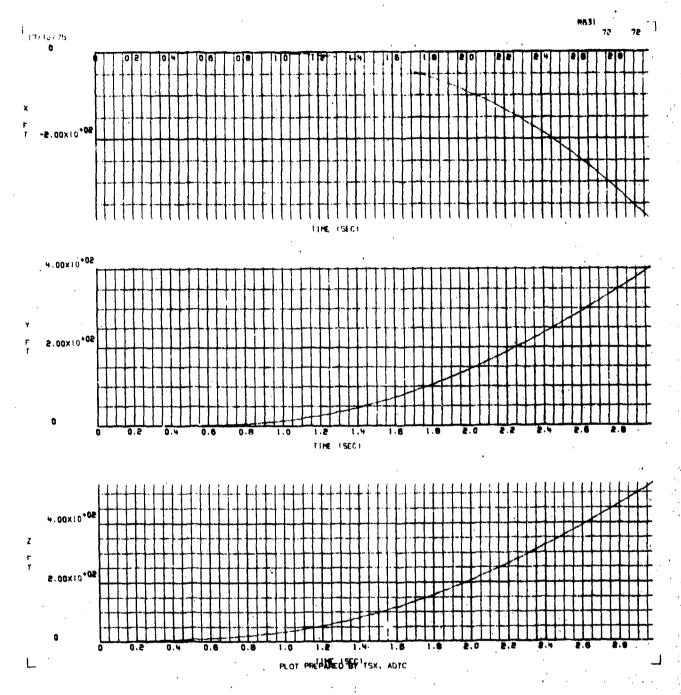


Figure H-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

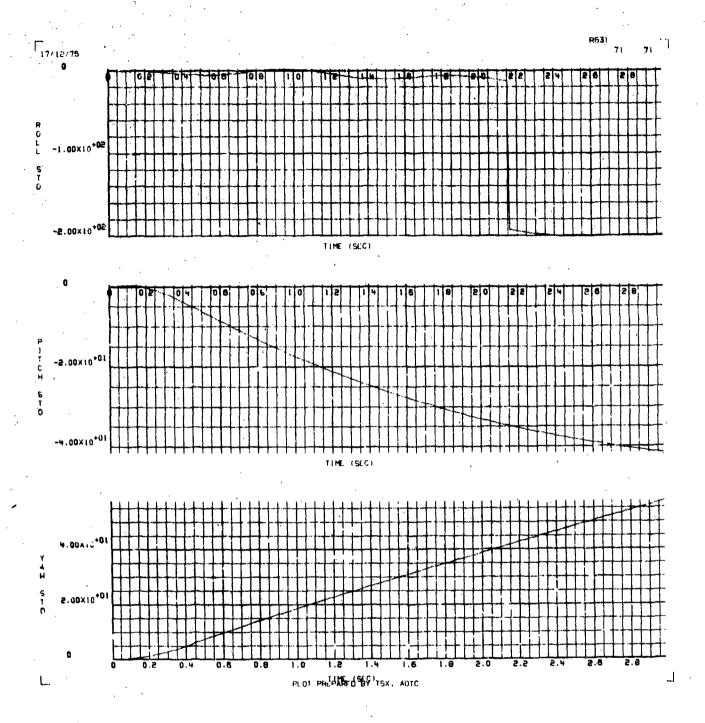


Figure H-6. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

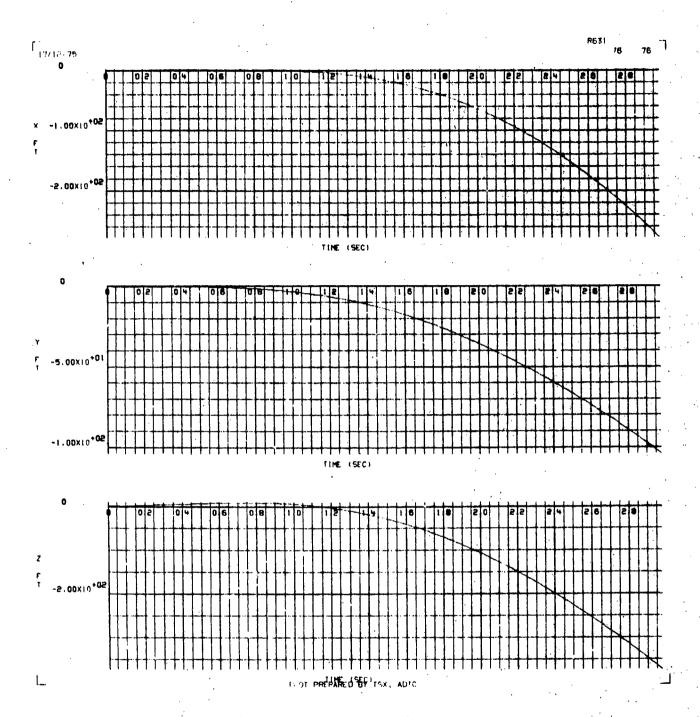


Figure H-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

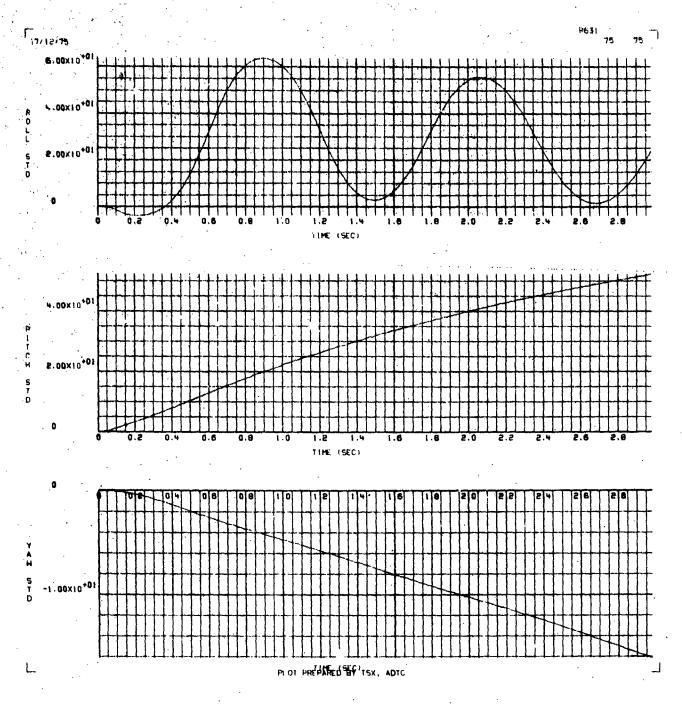


Figure H-8. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\psi\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX I

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

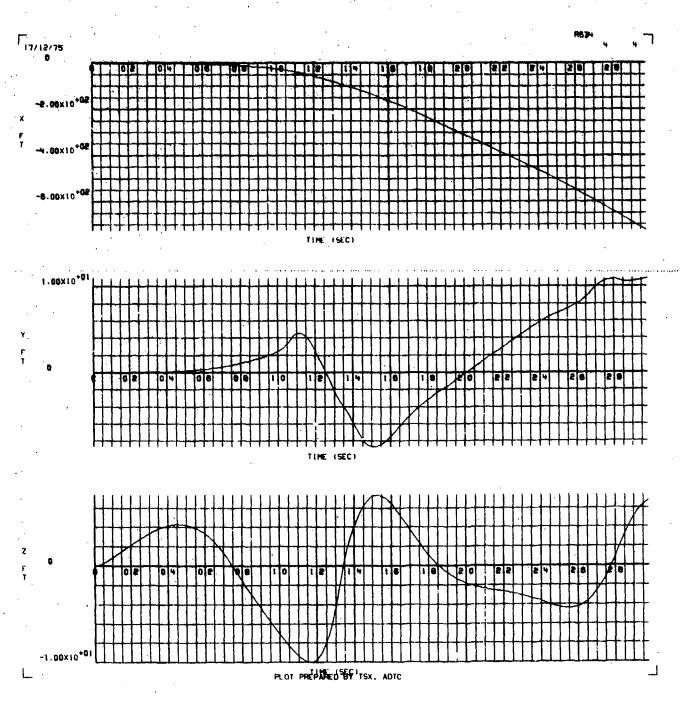


Figure I-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

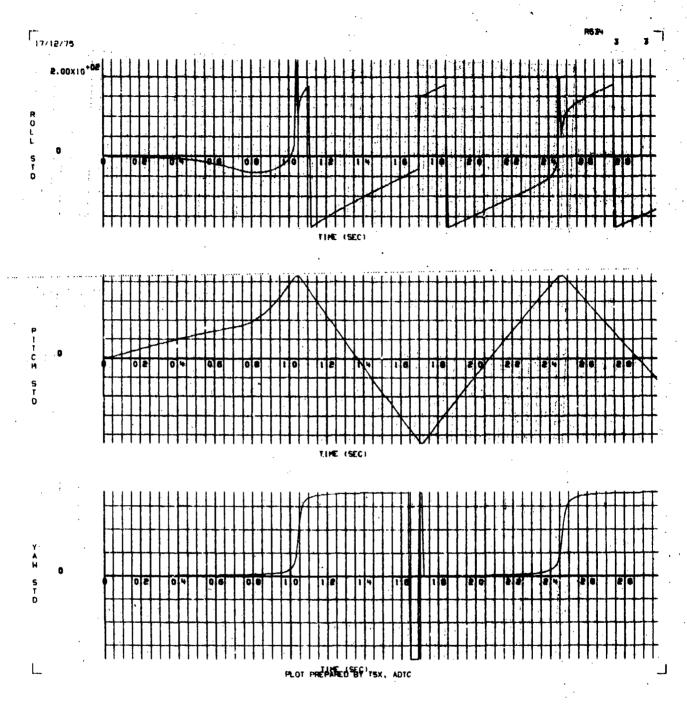


Figure I-2. ϕ , 6, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

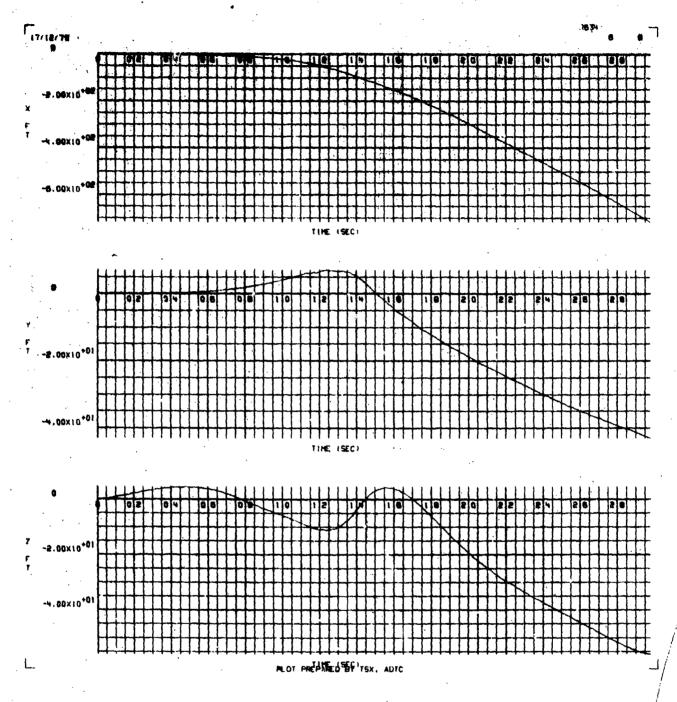


Figure I-3. Y, Y, and 2 Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

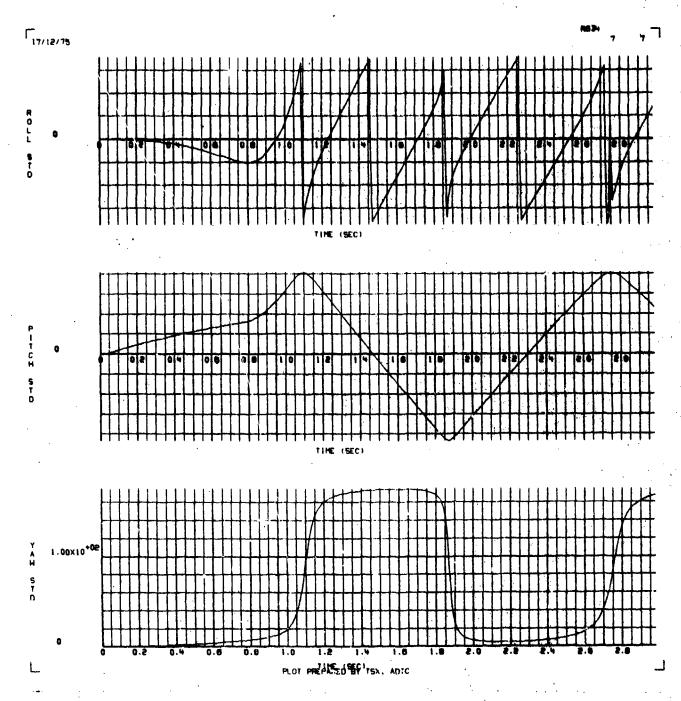


Figure I-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

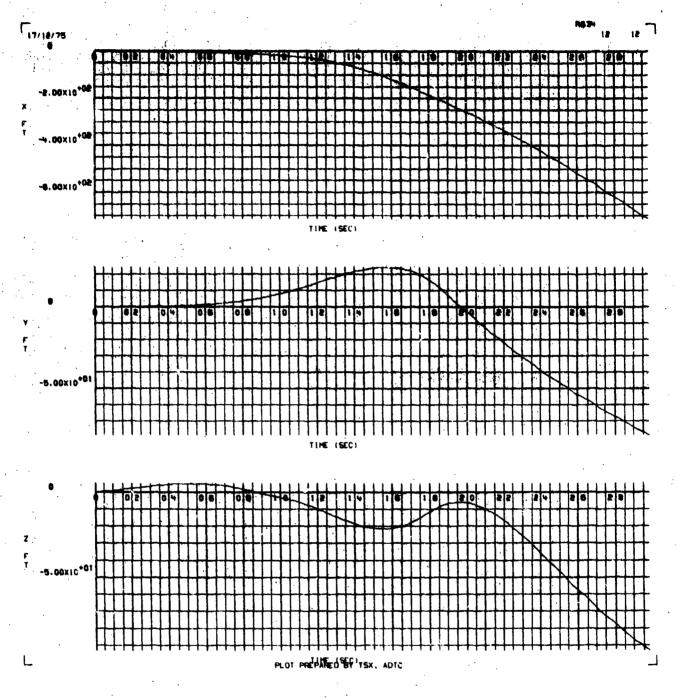


Figure I-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

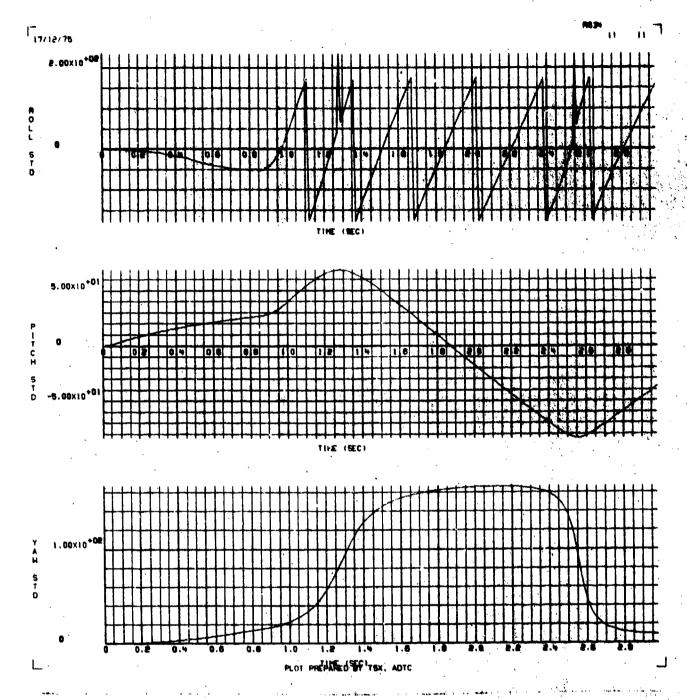


Figure I-6. . . . and w Rotation Versus Time for a Plew Field Intensity of 2

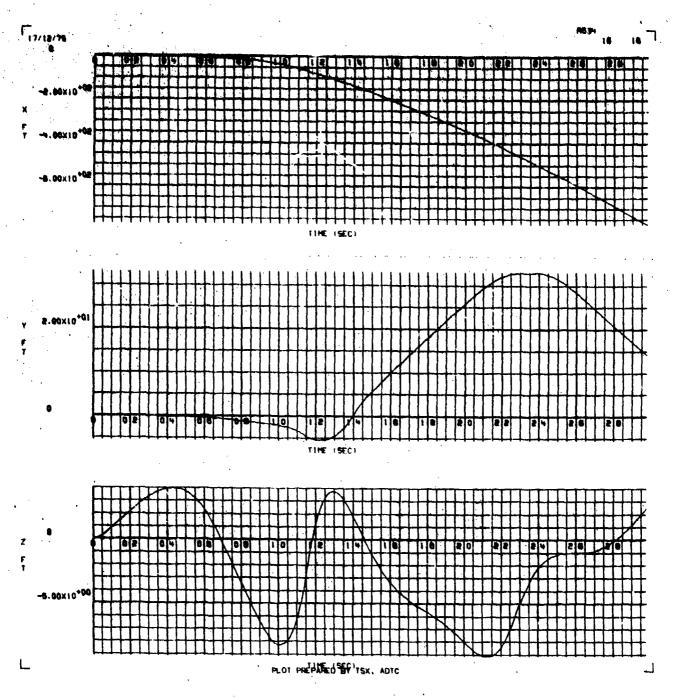


Figure I-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

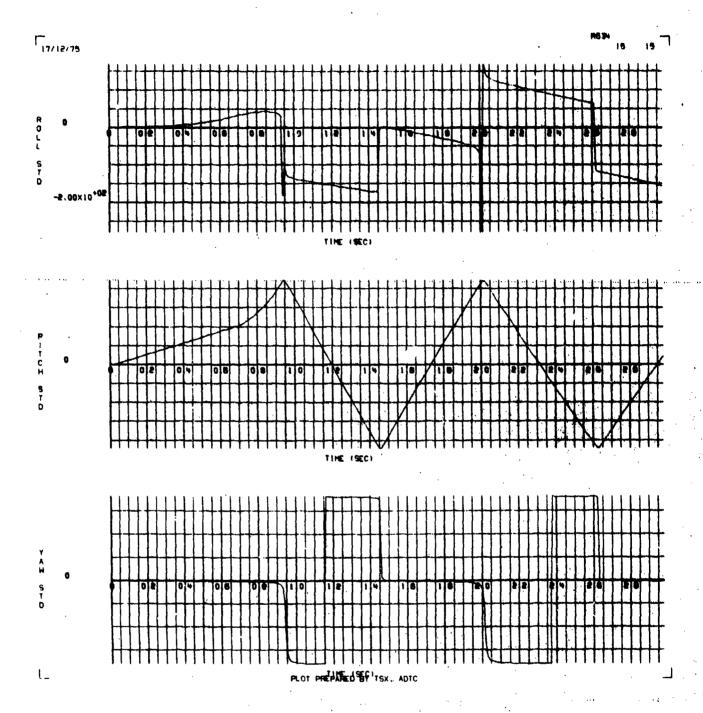


Figure I-8. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Pield Intensity of -1/2

APPRNDIX J

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

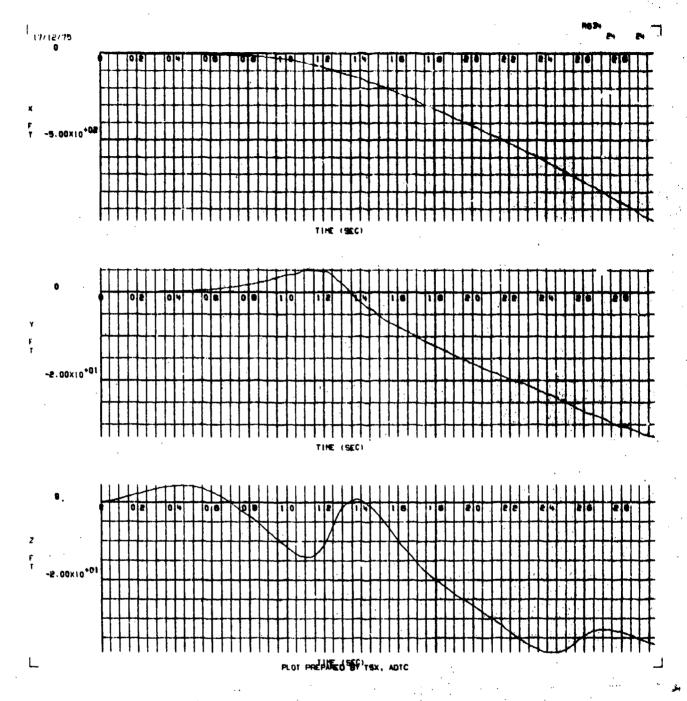


Figure J-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

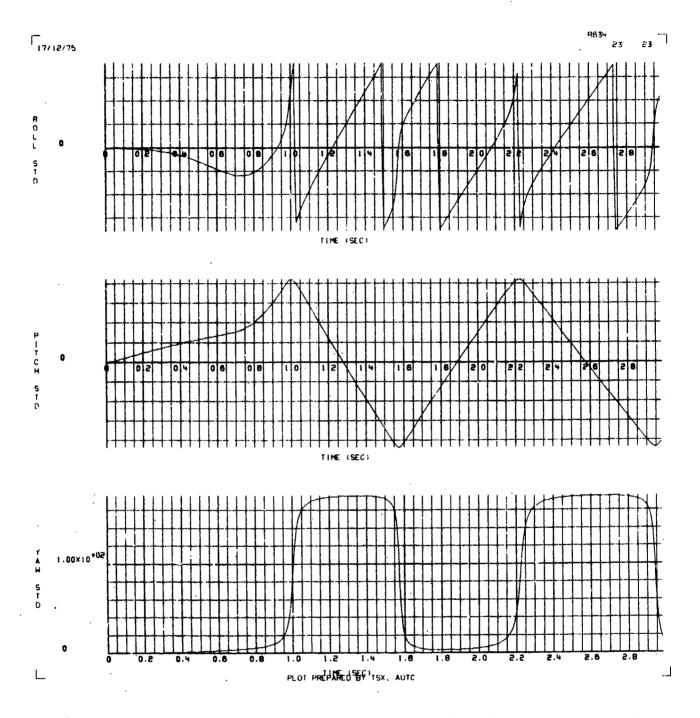


Figure J-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

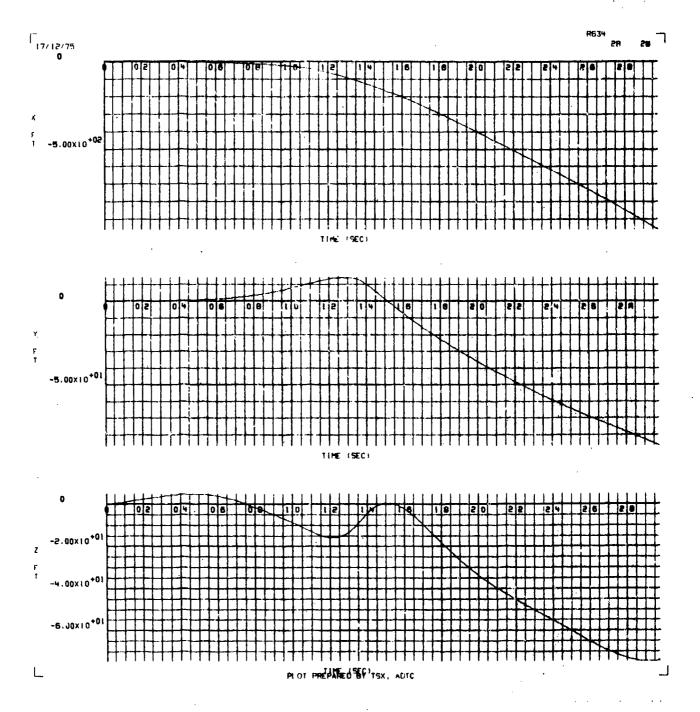


Figure J-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind twnnel)

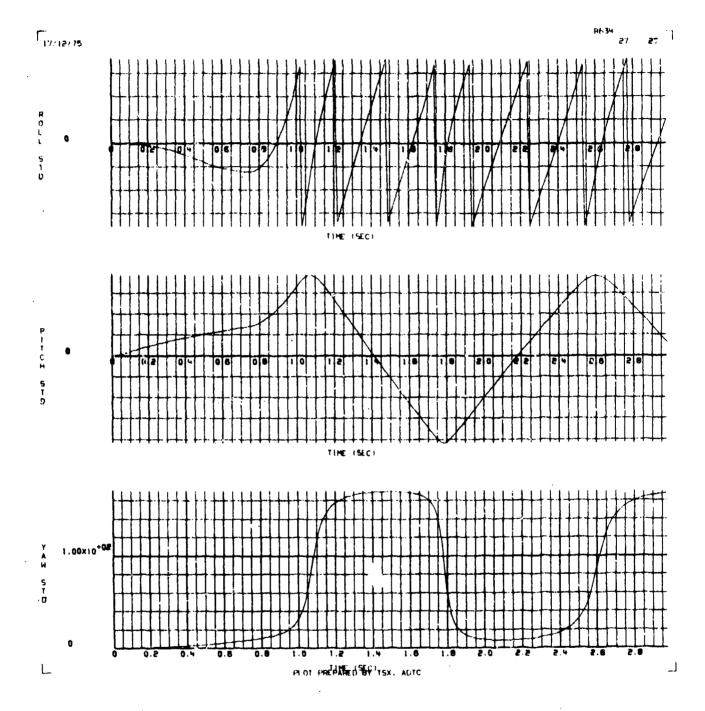


Figure J-4. ϕ , 9, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

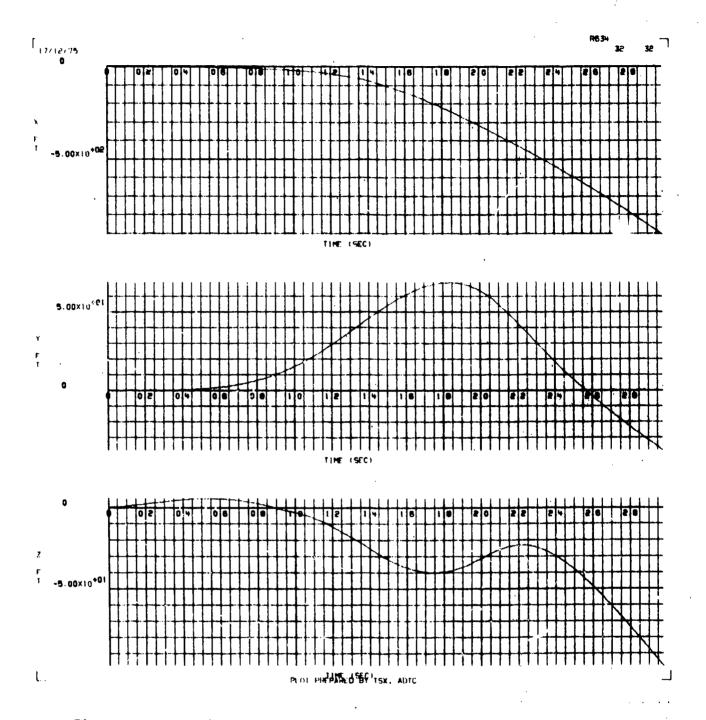


Figure J-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of Z

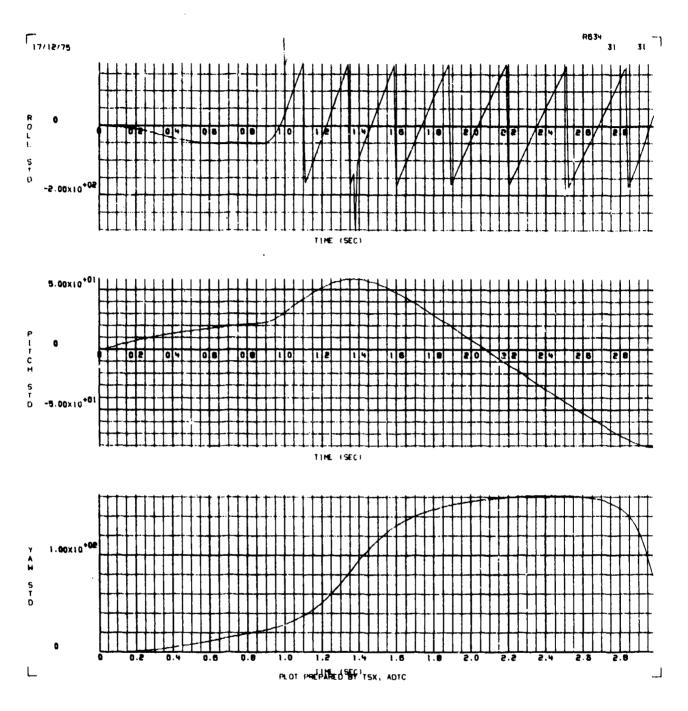


Figure J-6. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\psi\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

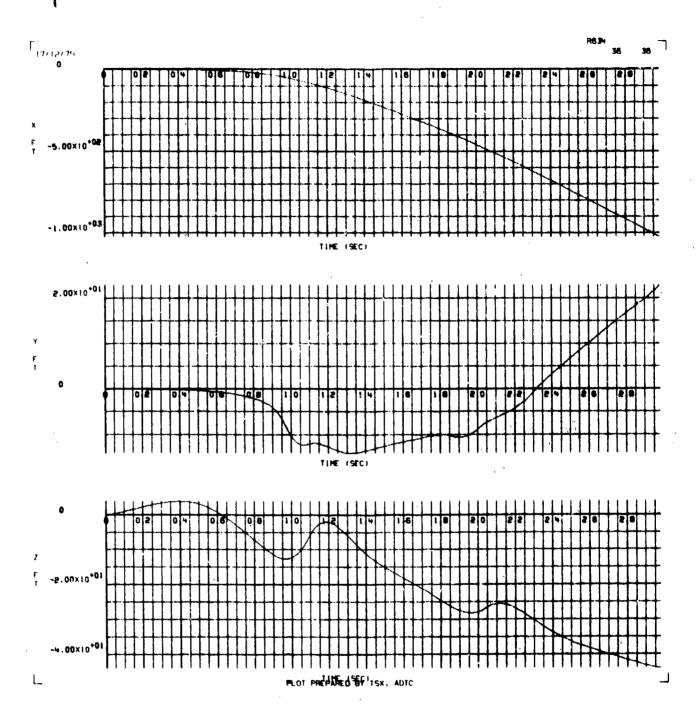


Figure J-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

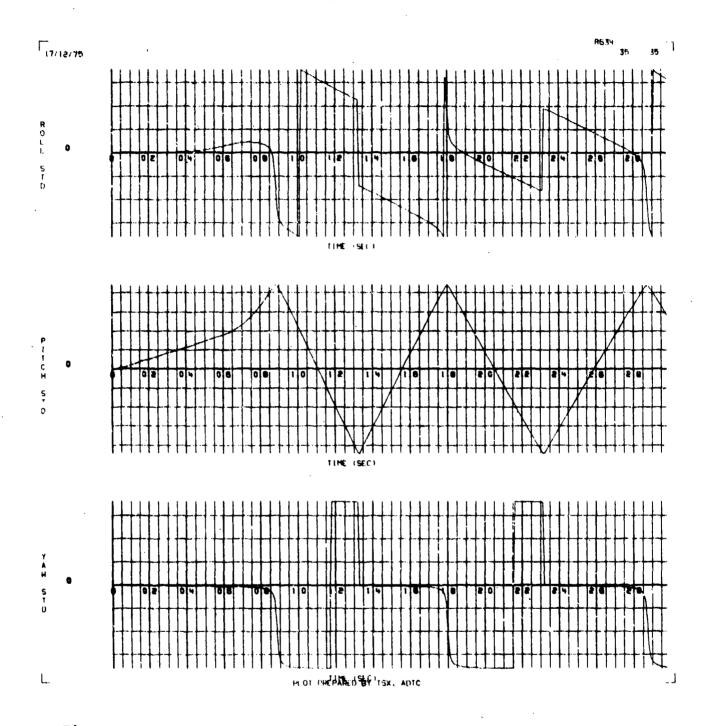


Figure J-8. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX K

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.95

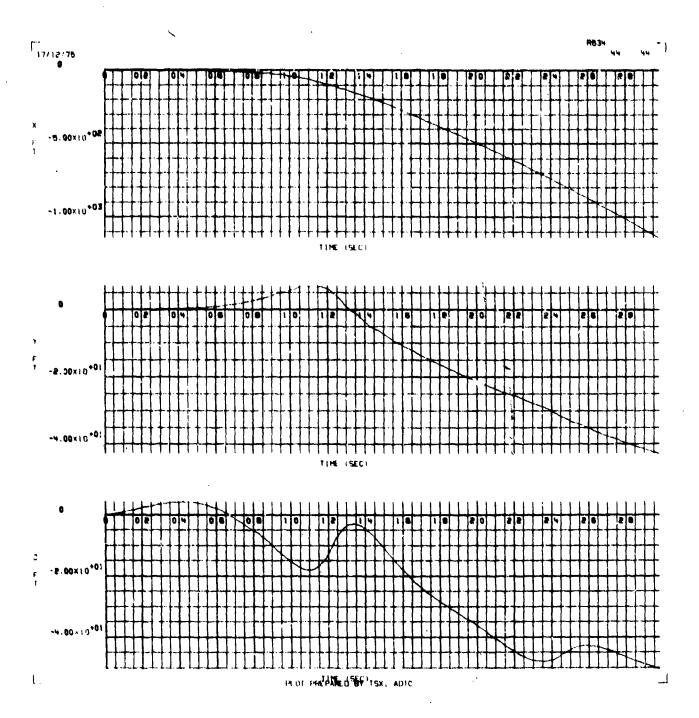


Figure K-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

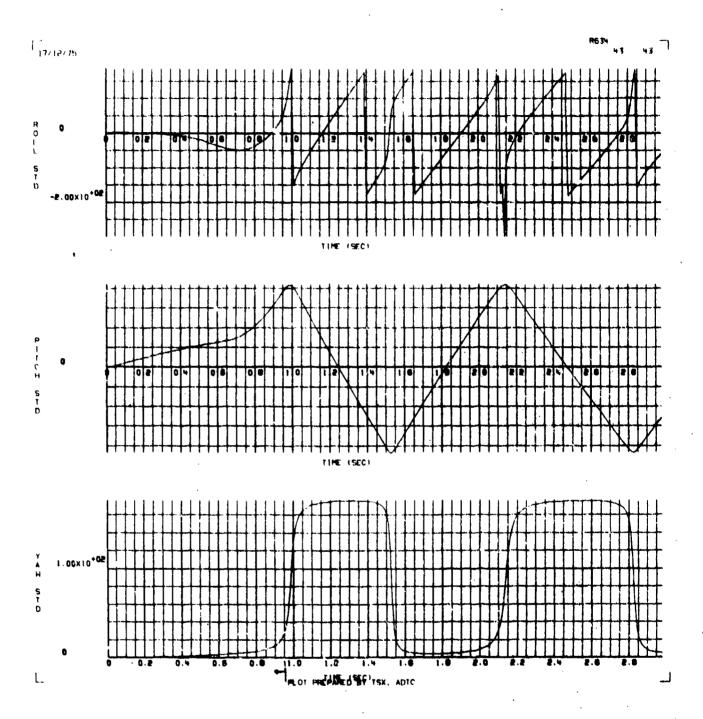


Figure K-2. #, 6, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

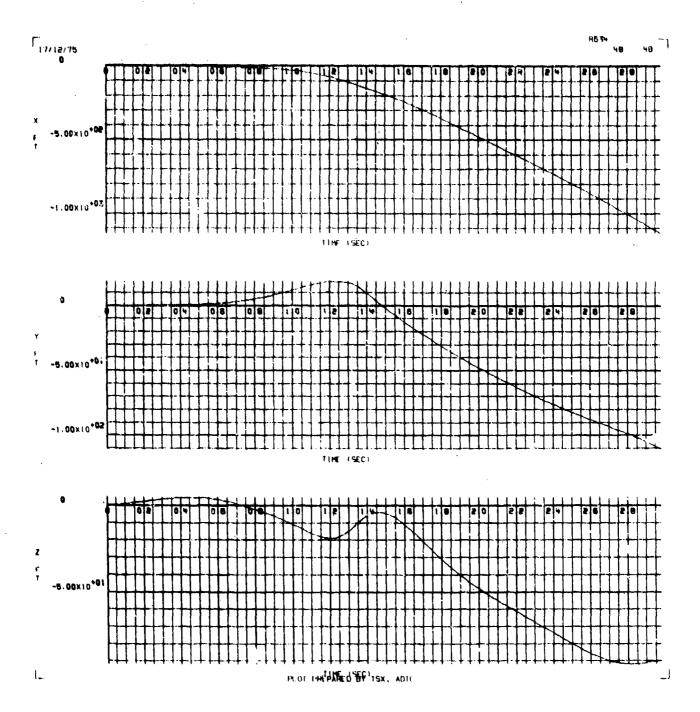


Figure K-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

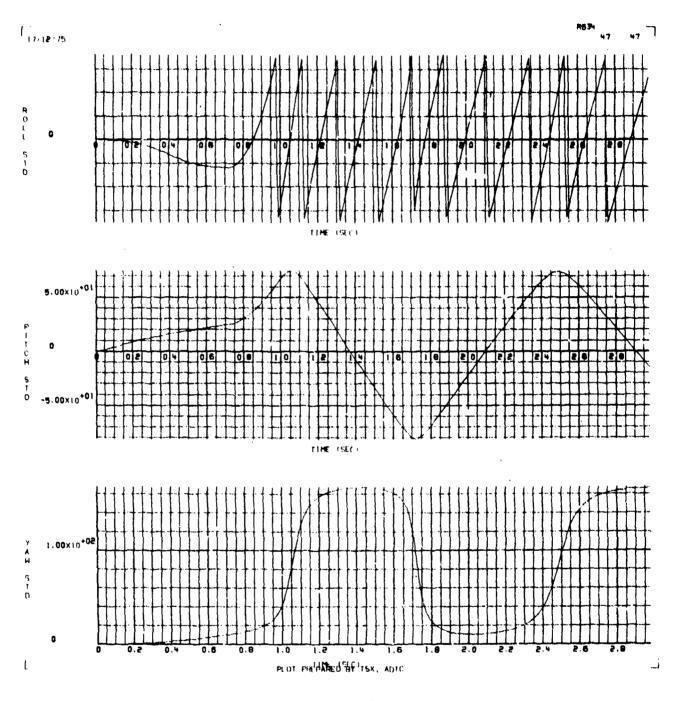


Figure K-4. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

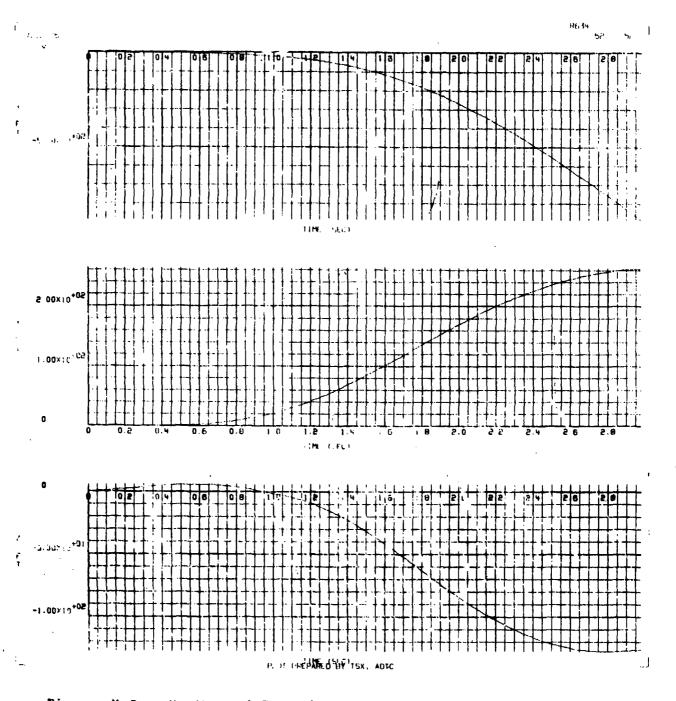


Figure K-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

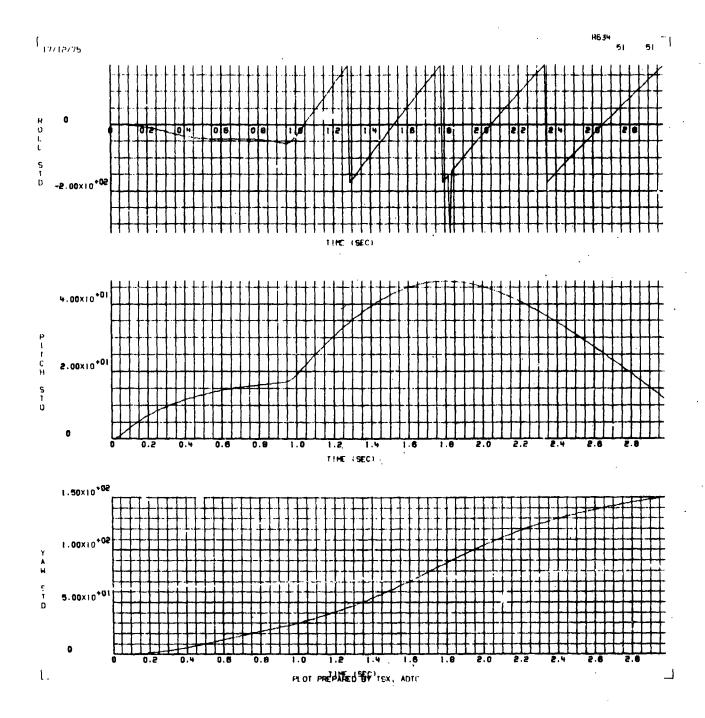


Figure K-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

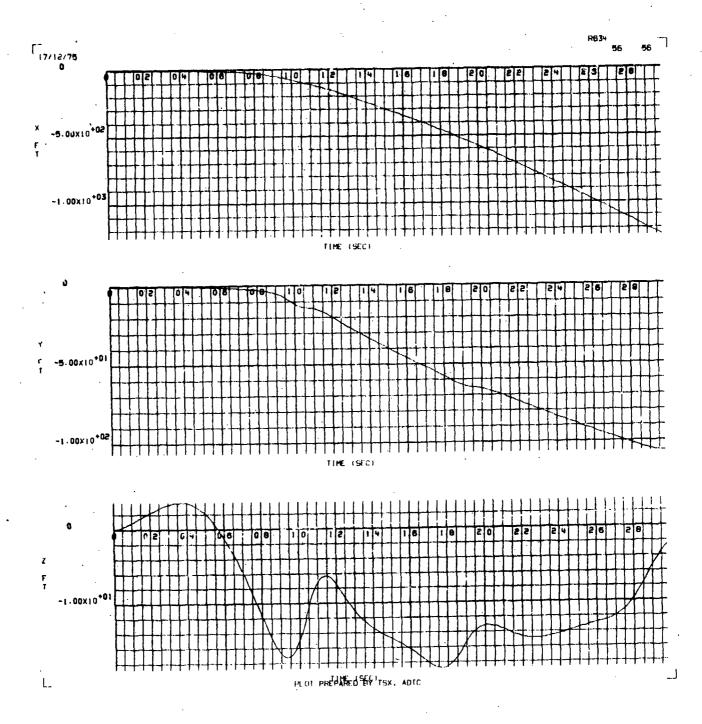


Figure K-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

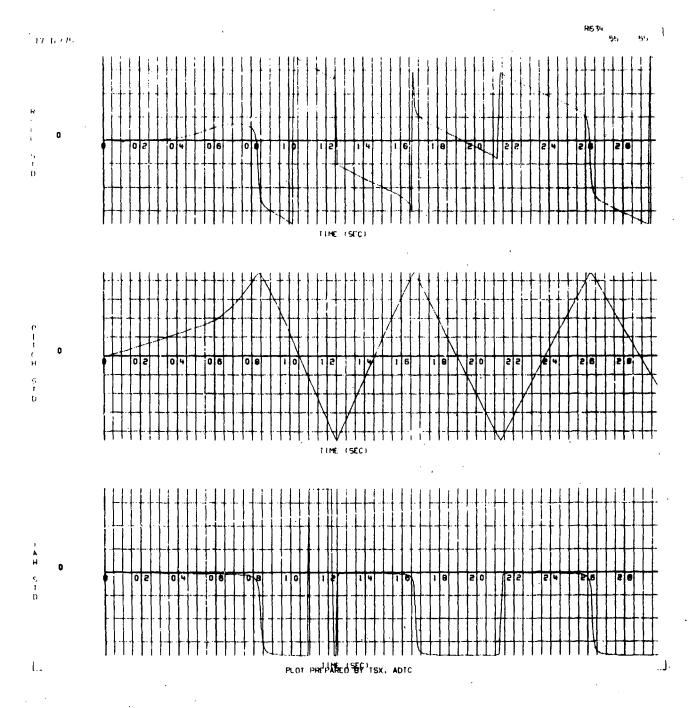


Figure K-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX L

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

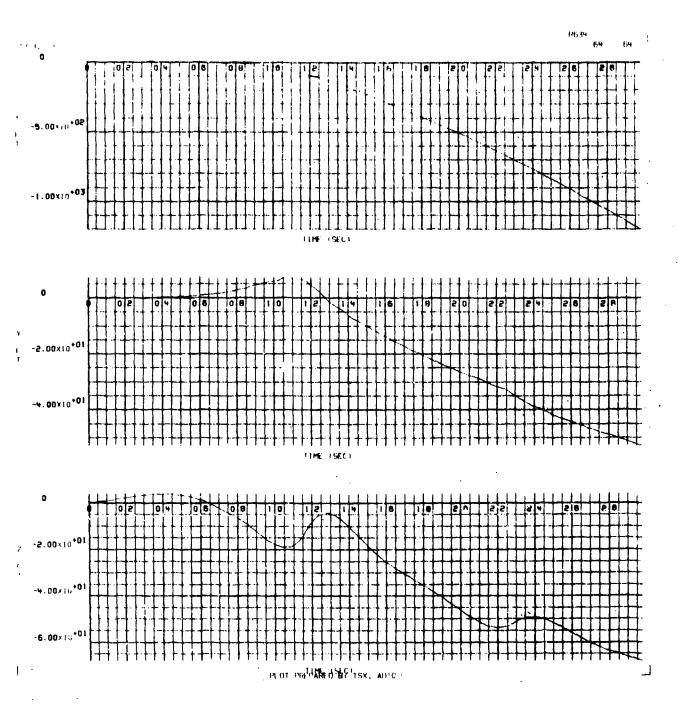


Figure L-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

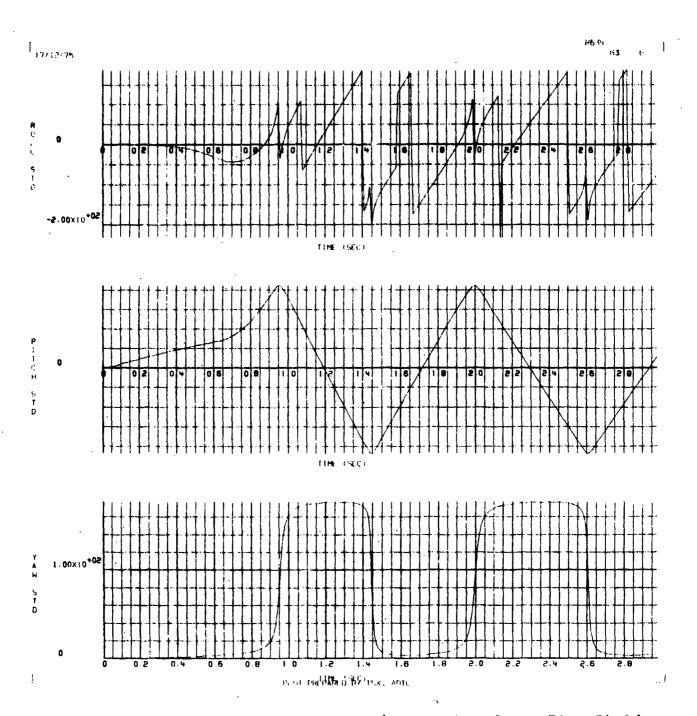


Figure L-2. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

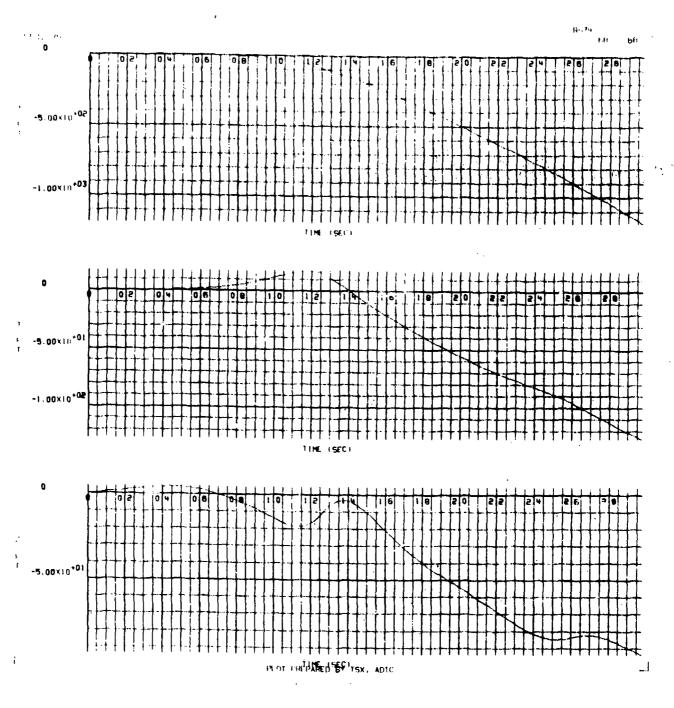


Figure L-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

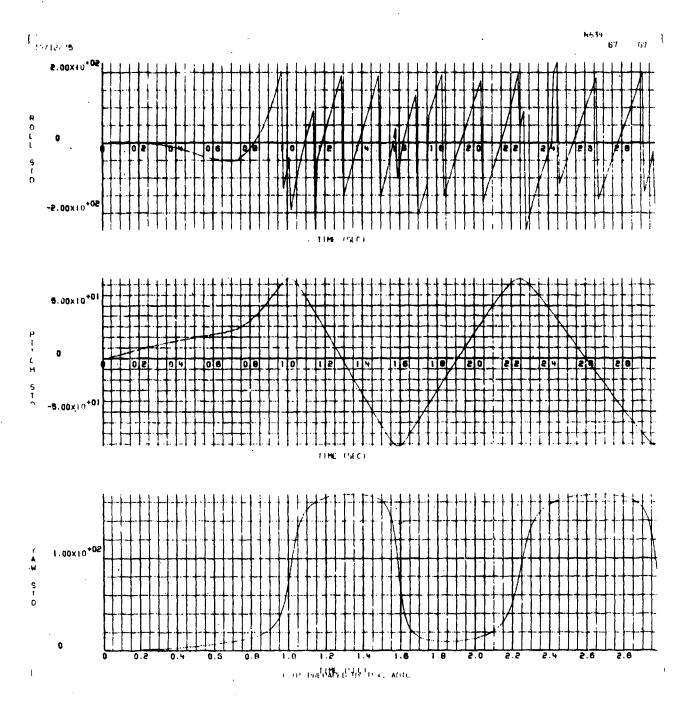


Figure L-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

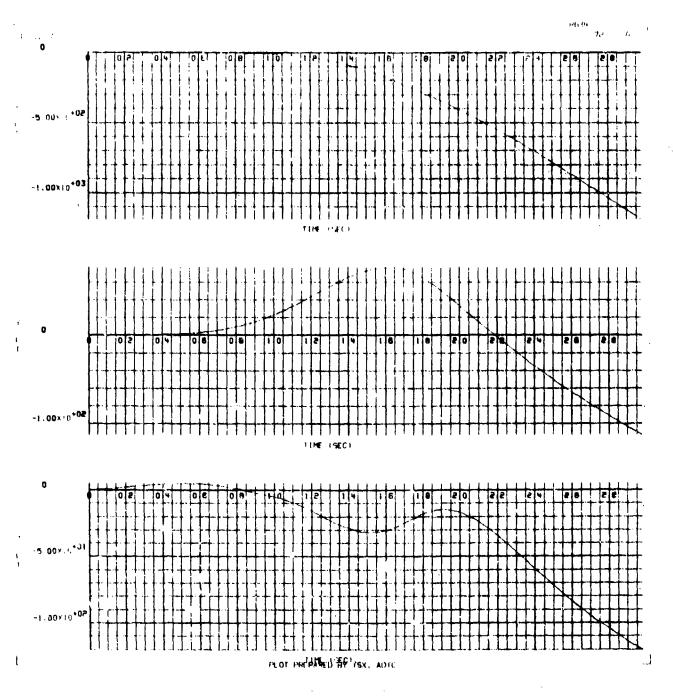


Figure L.S. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field intensity of $\mathbf 2$

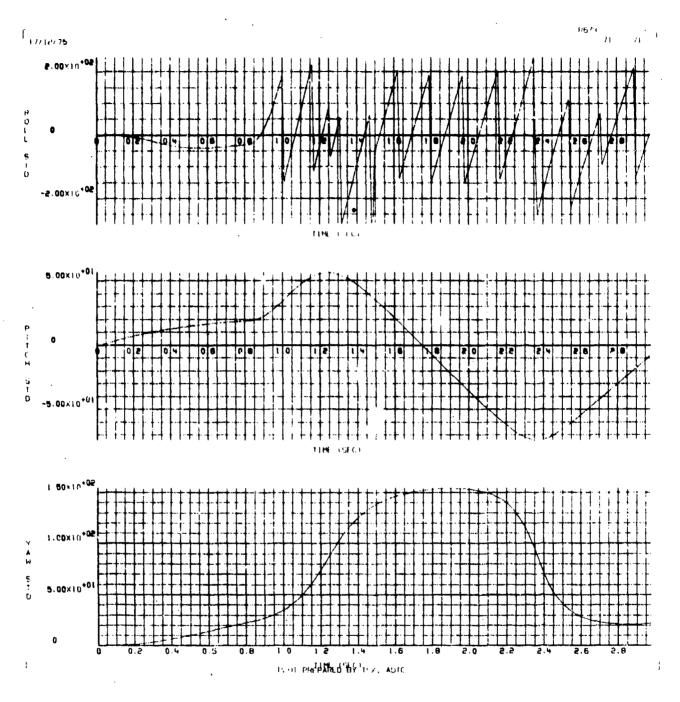


Figure L-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

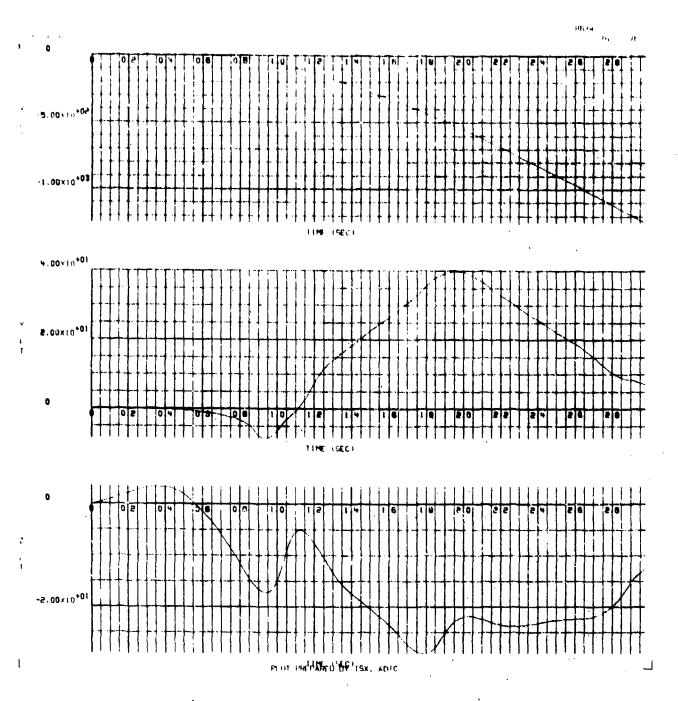


Figure L-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

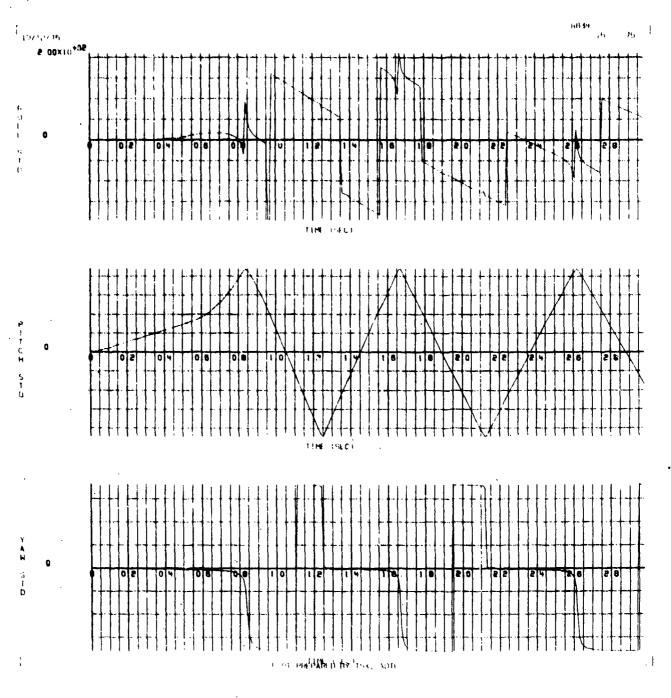


Figure L-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX M.

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

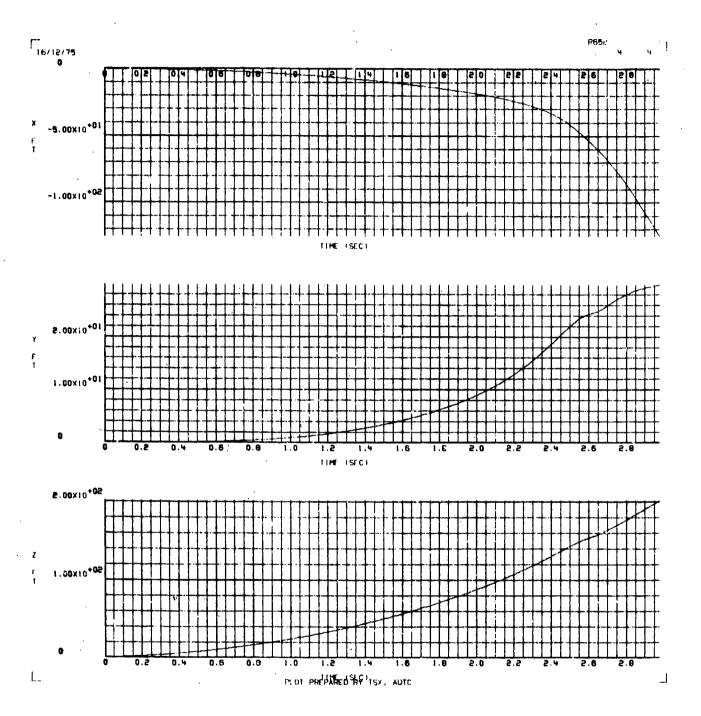


Figure M-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

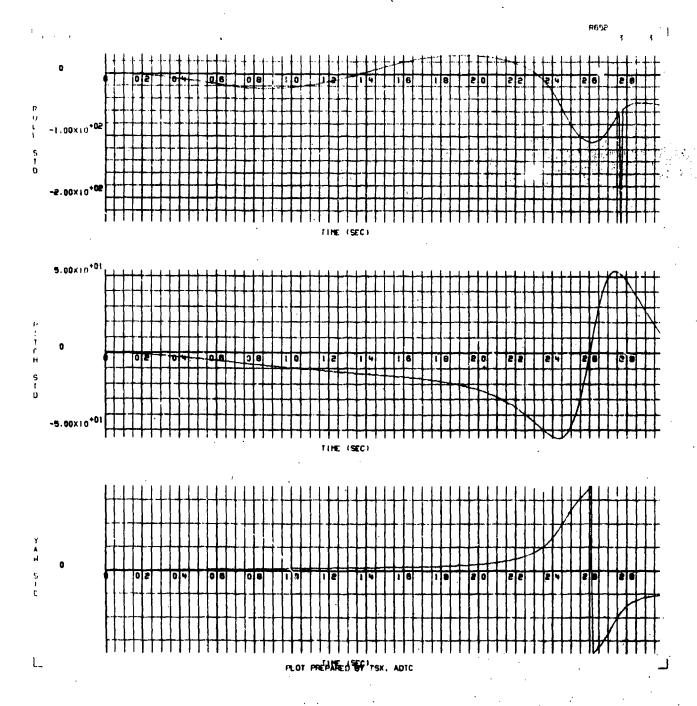


Figure M-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

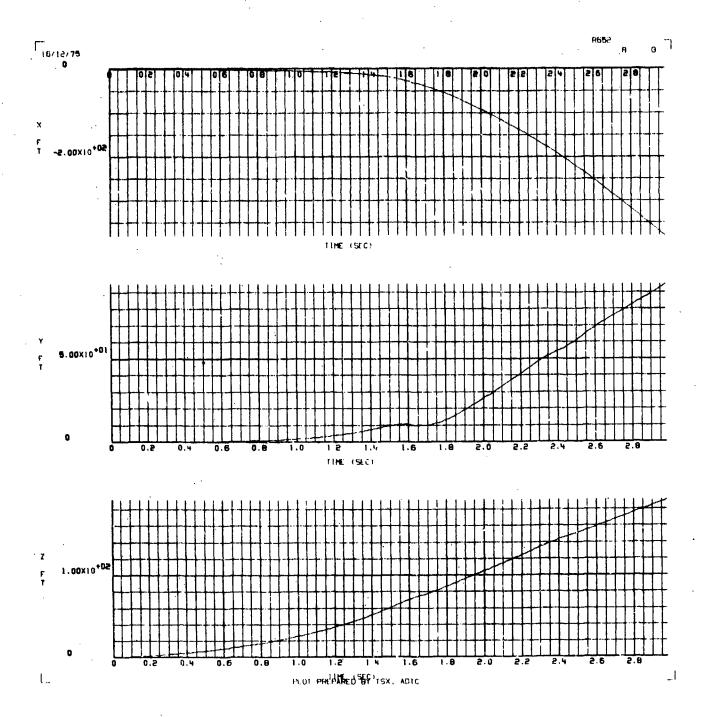


Figure M-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

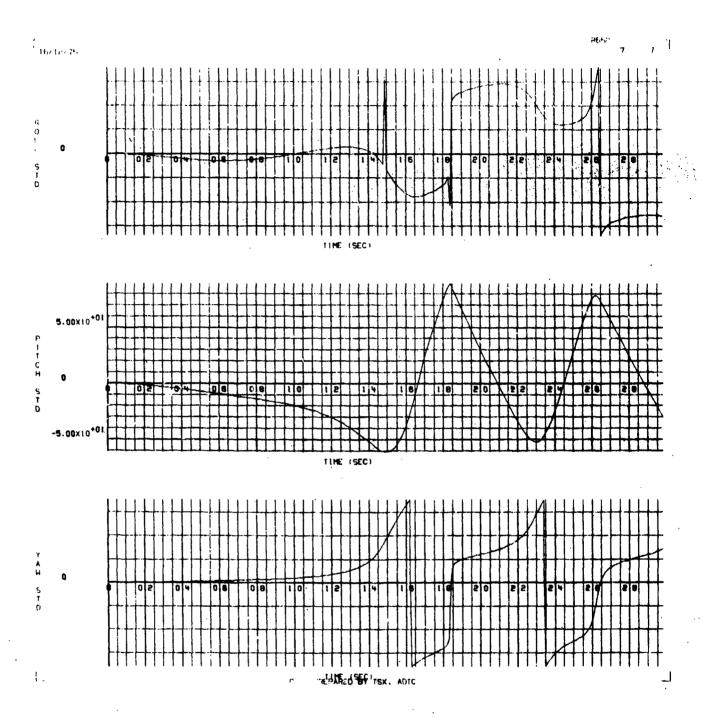


Figure M-4. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

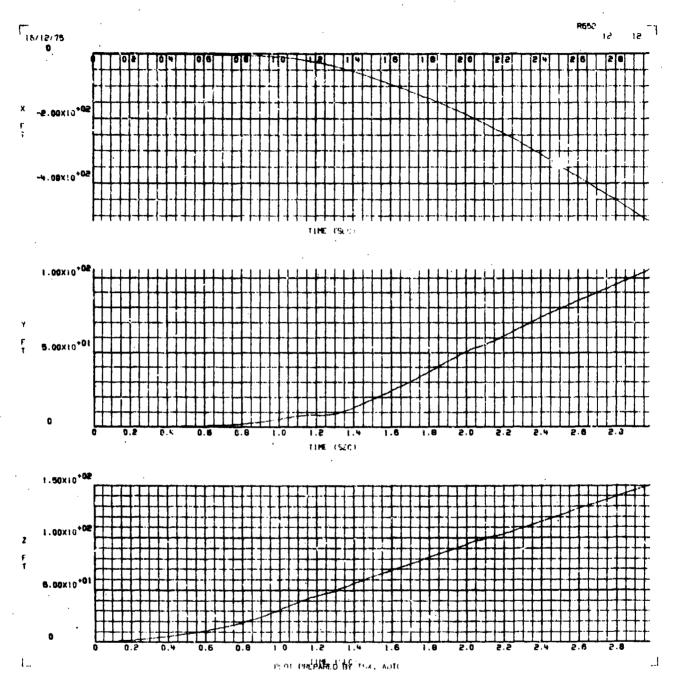


Figure M-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

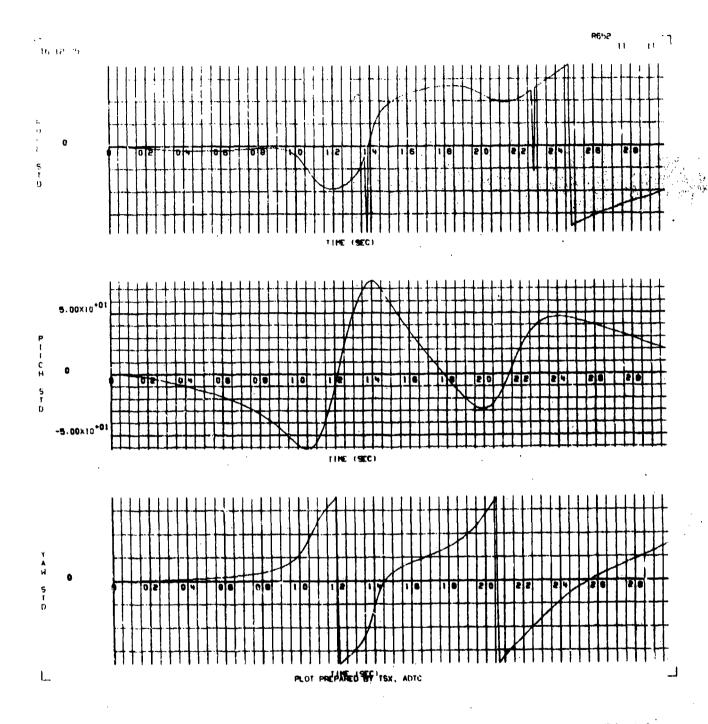


Figure M-6. 4. 80 and W Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

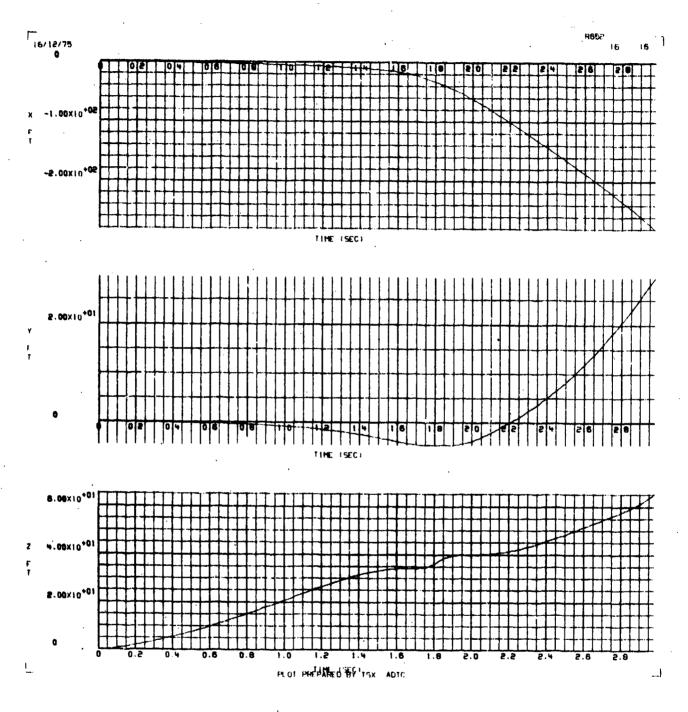


Figure M-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

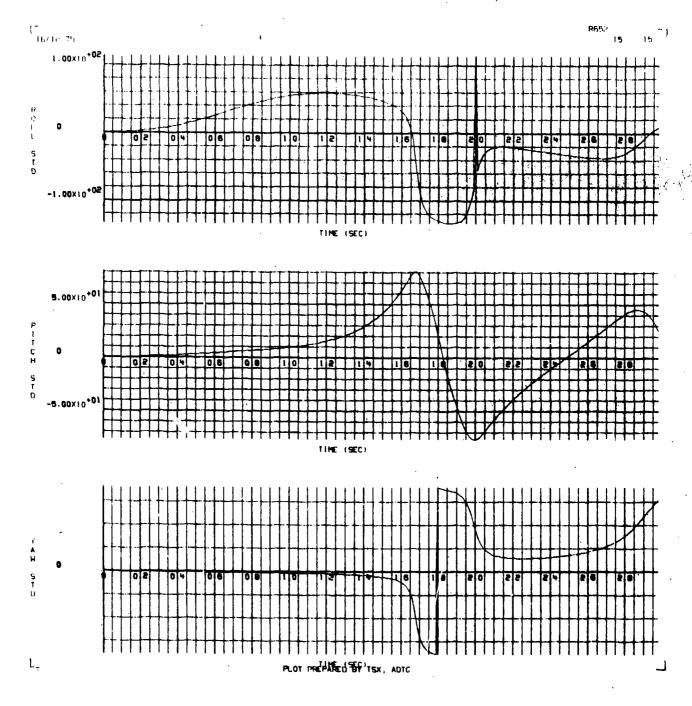


Figure M-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX N

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

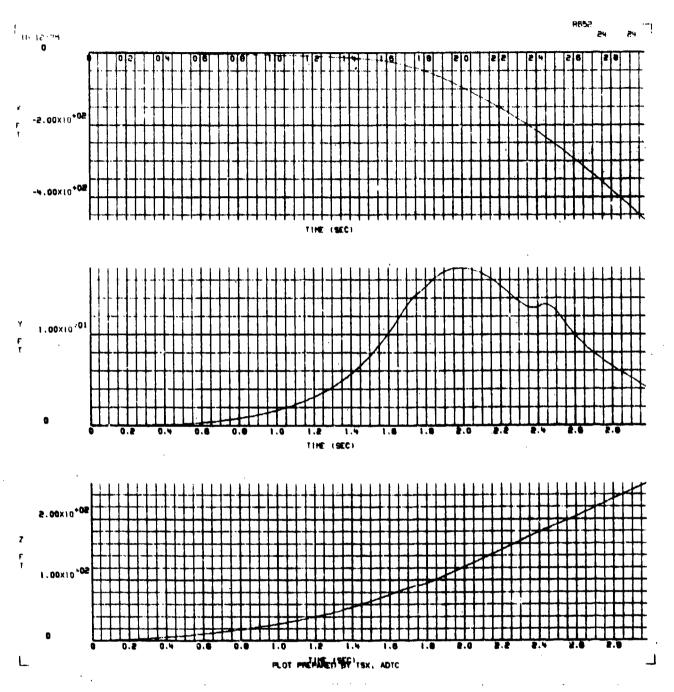


Figure N-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

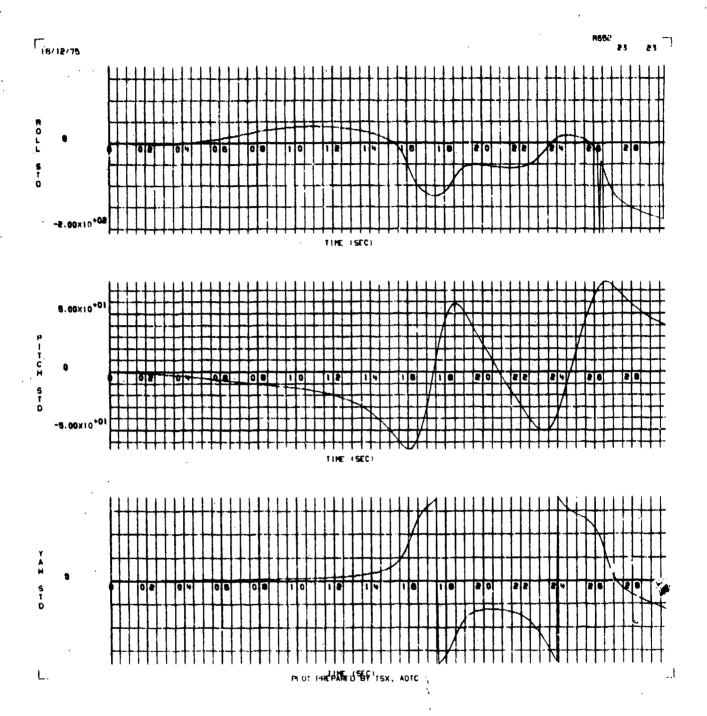


Fig: re N-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

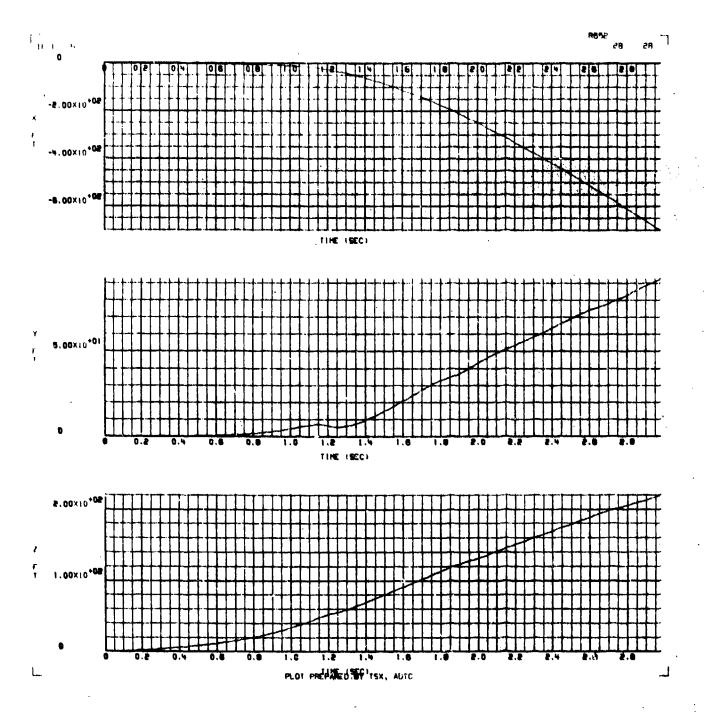


Figure N-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

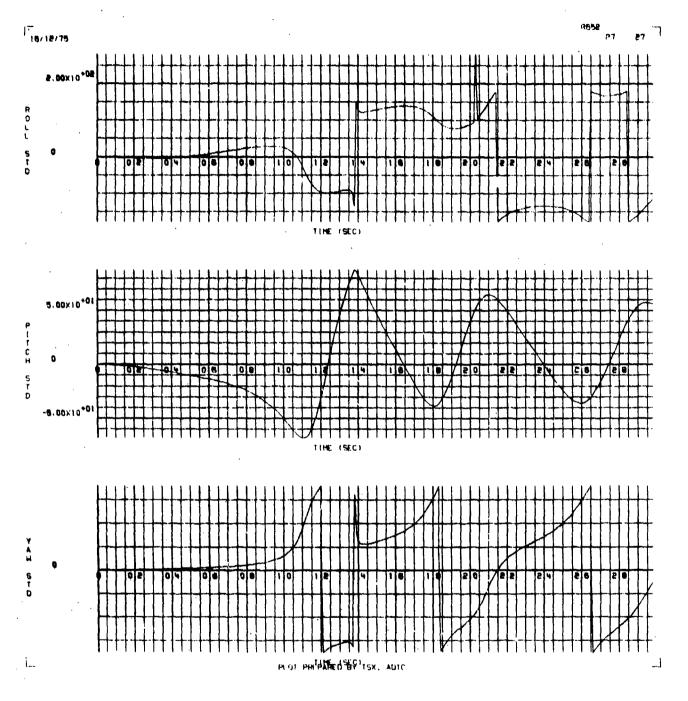


Figure N-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (urchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

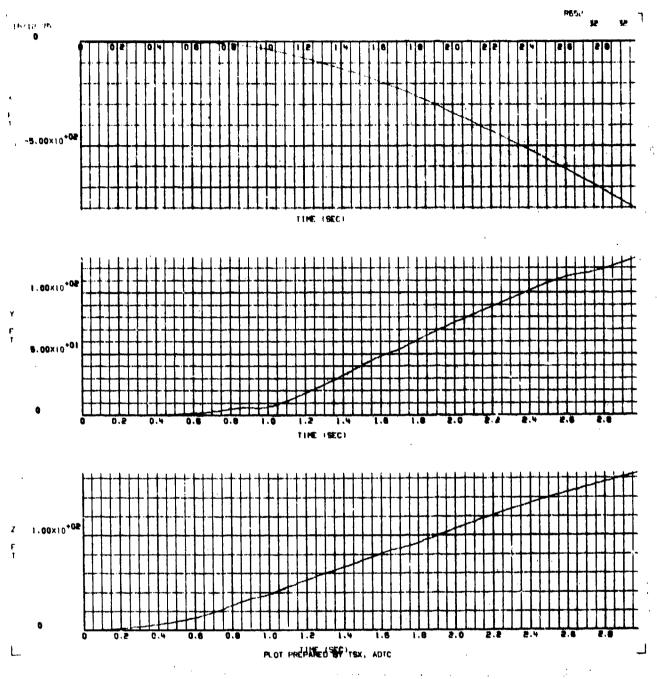


Figure N-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

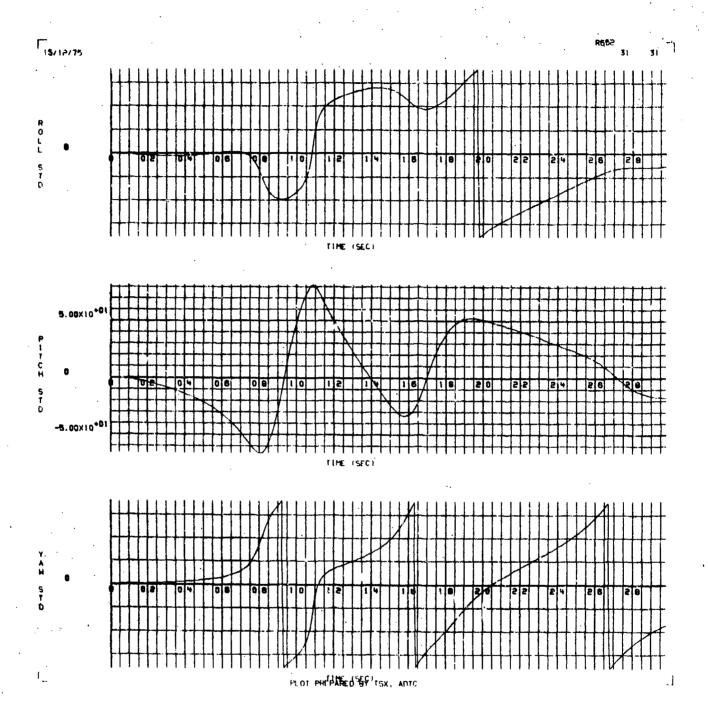


Figure N-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

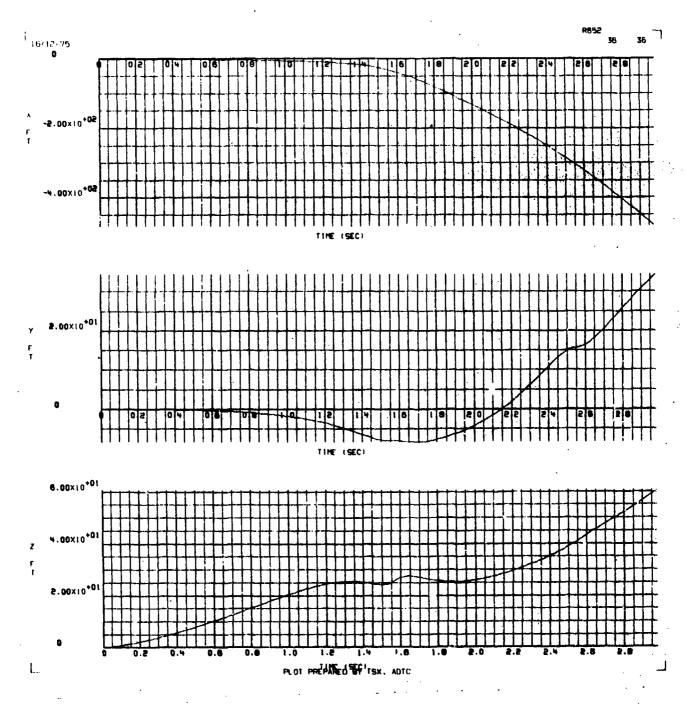


Figure N-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

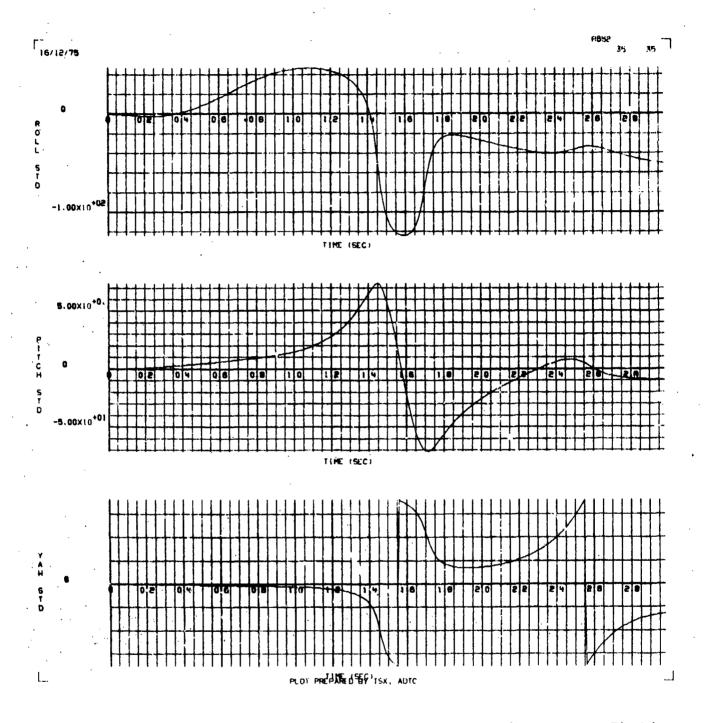


Figure N-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX O

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.95

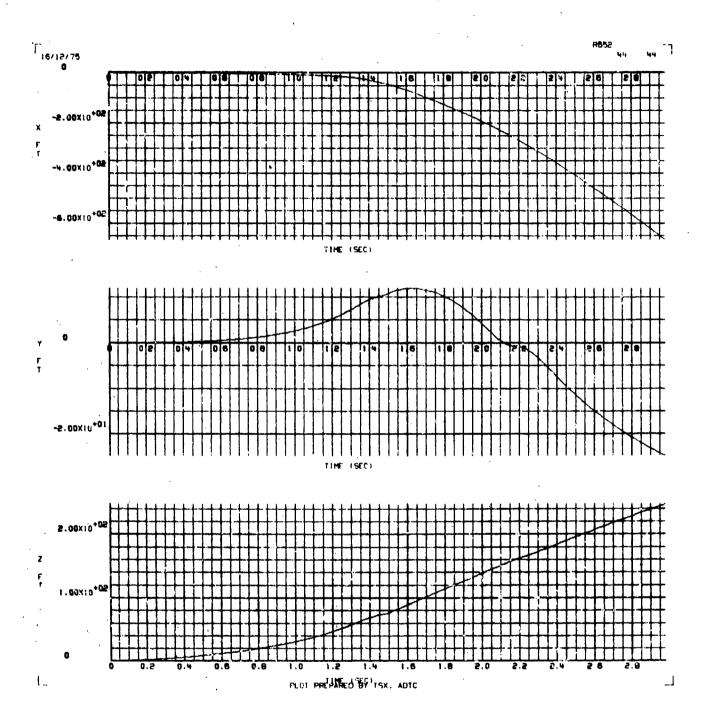


Figure 0-1. Y, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

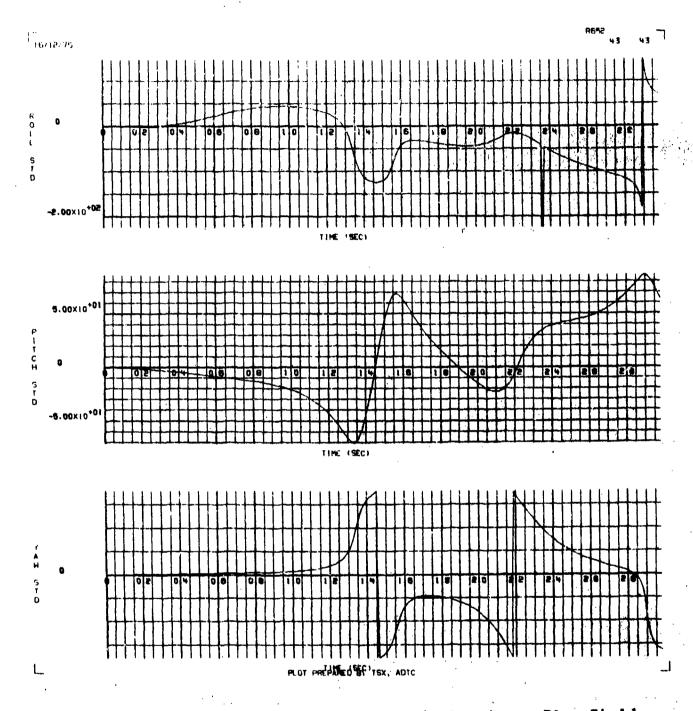


Figure 0-2. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

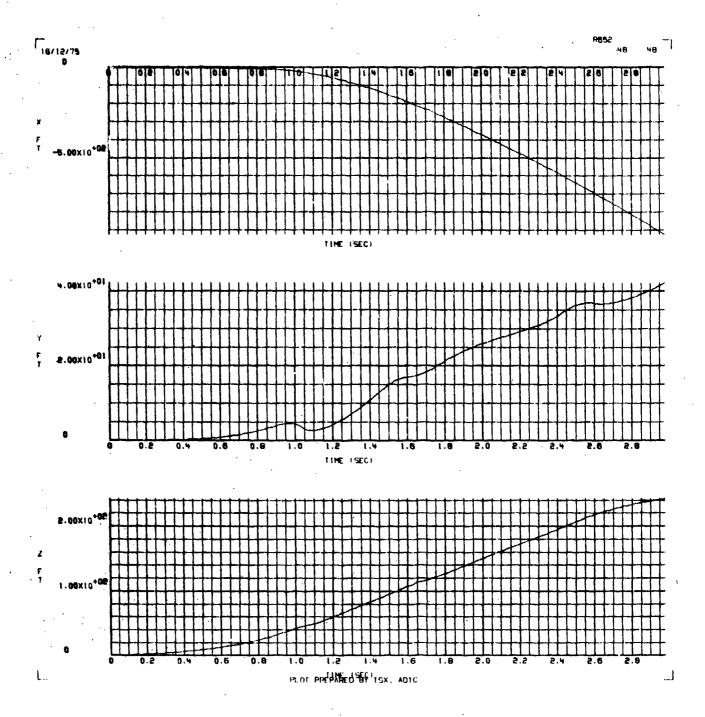


Figure 0-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

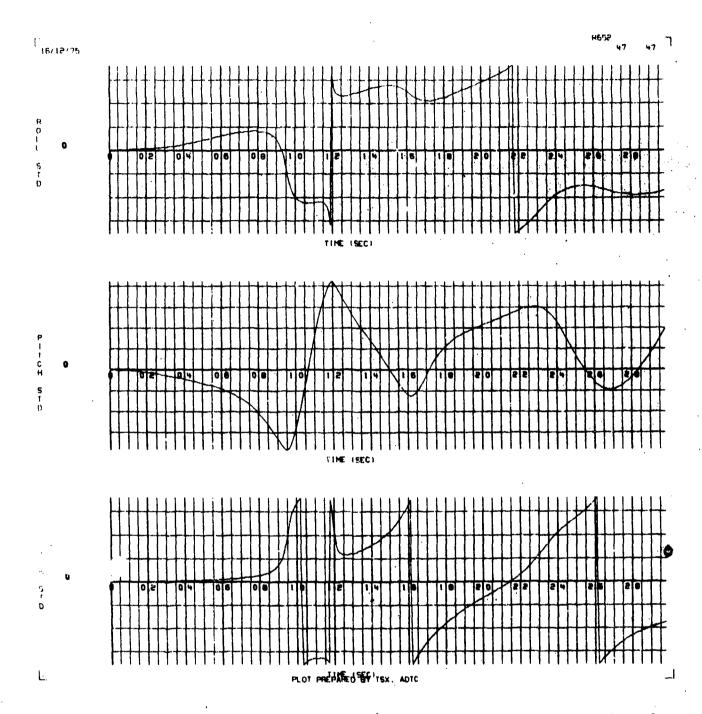


Figure 0-4 φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

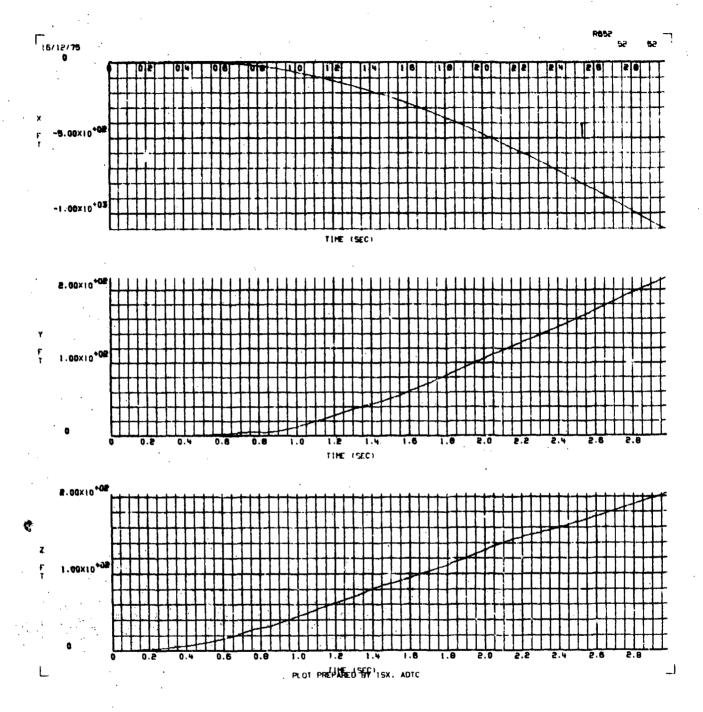


Figure 0-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

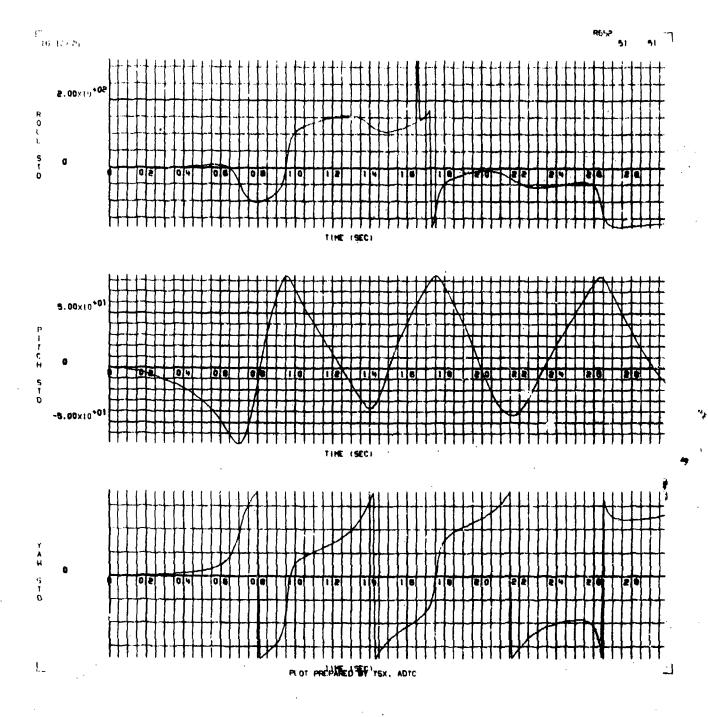


Figure 0-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

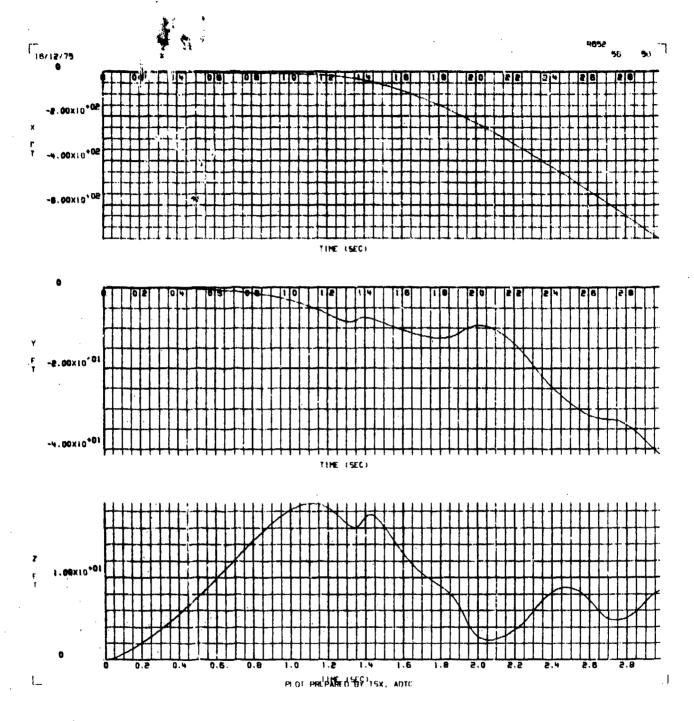


Figure 0-7. X, Y, and Σ Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

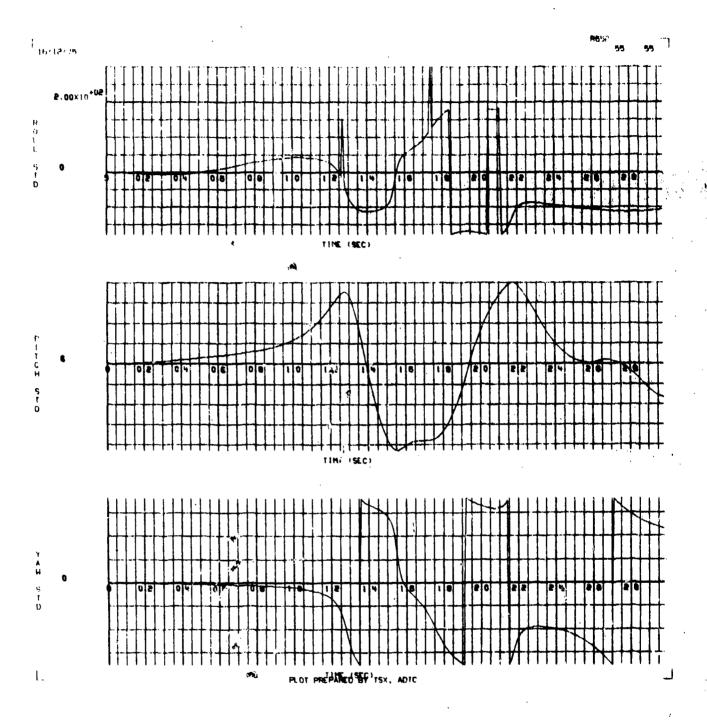


Figure 0-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX P

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-5/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

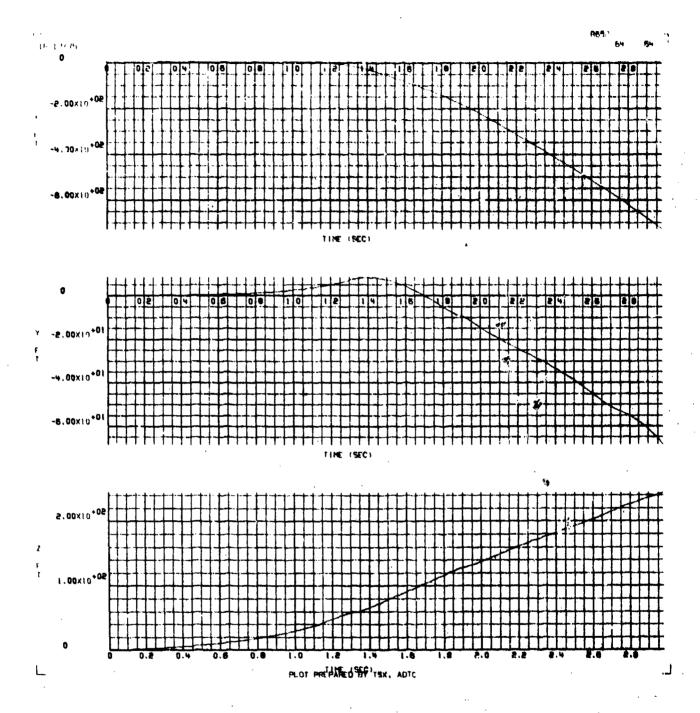


Figure P-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

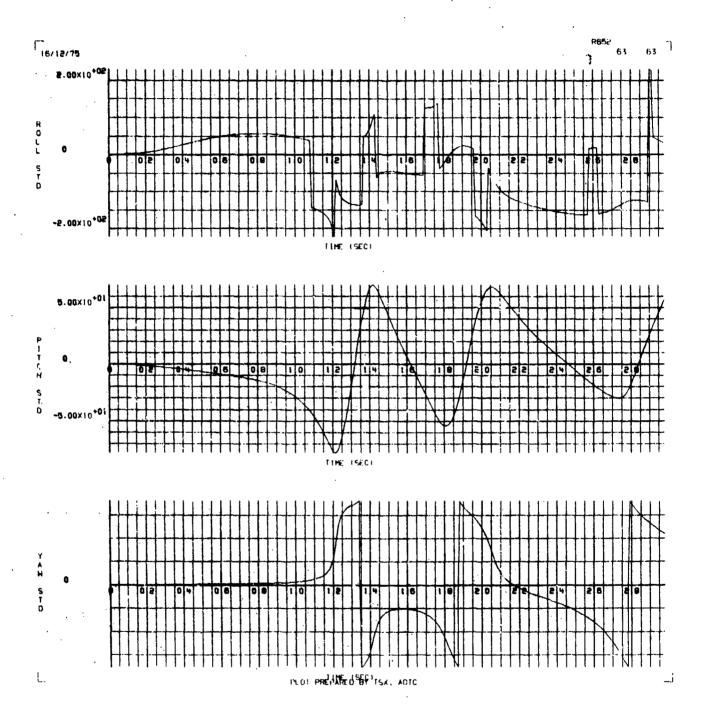


Figure P-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

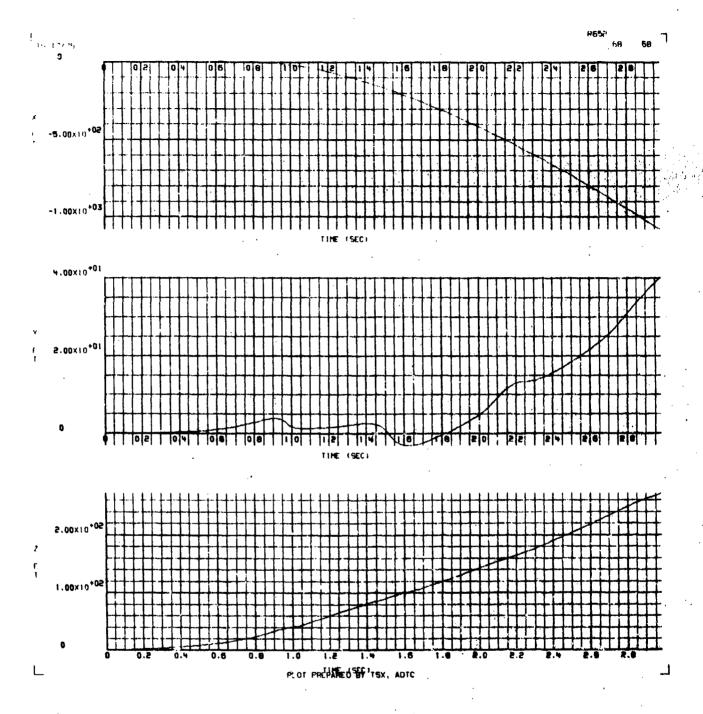


Figure P-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flew Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

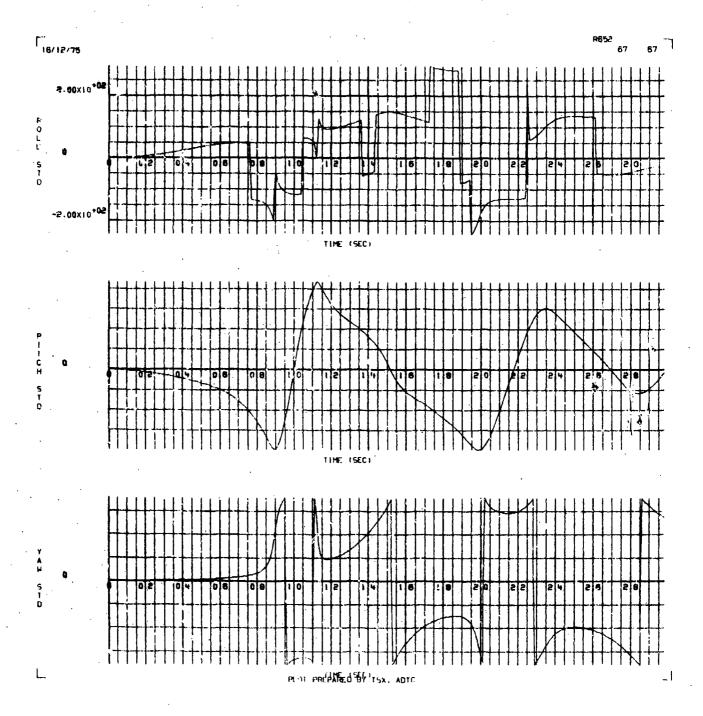


Figure P-4. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

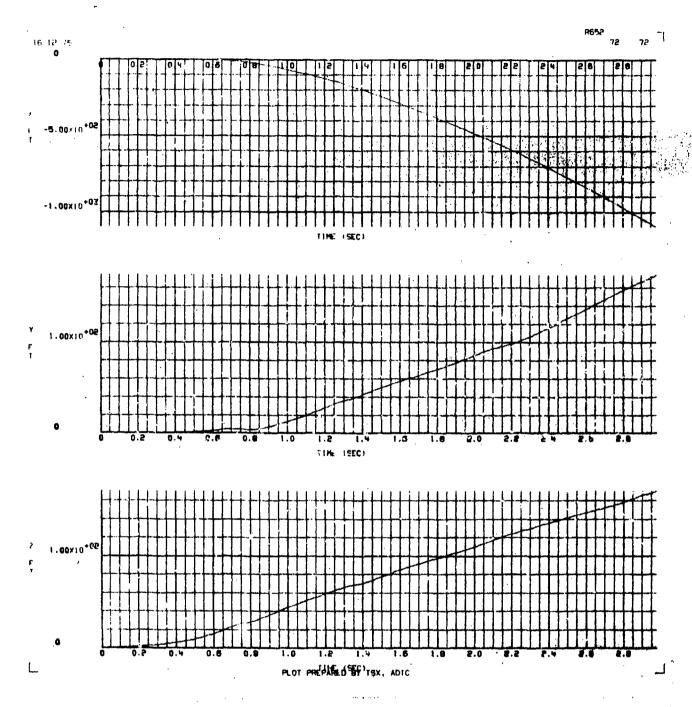


Figure P-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

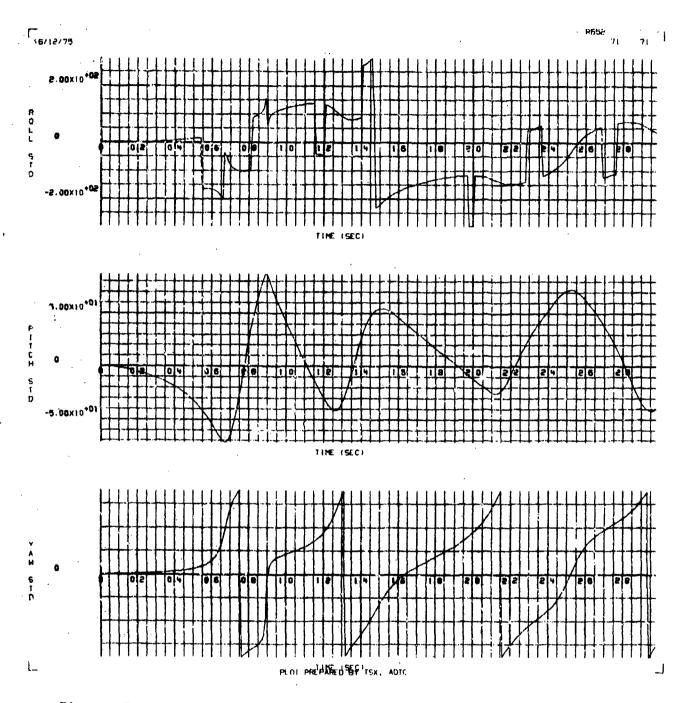


Figure P-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

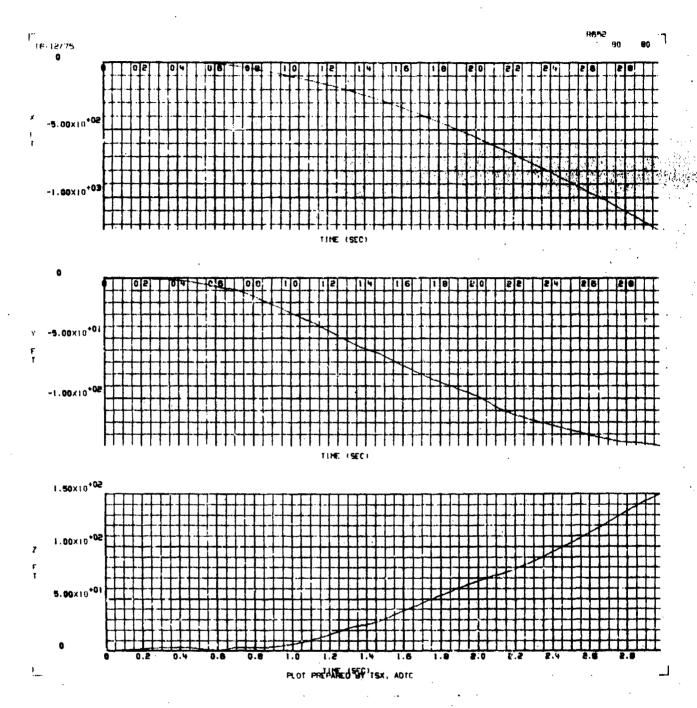


Figure P-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

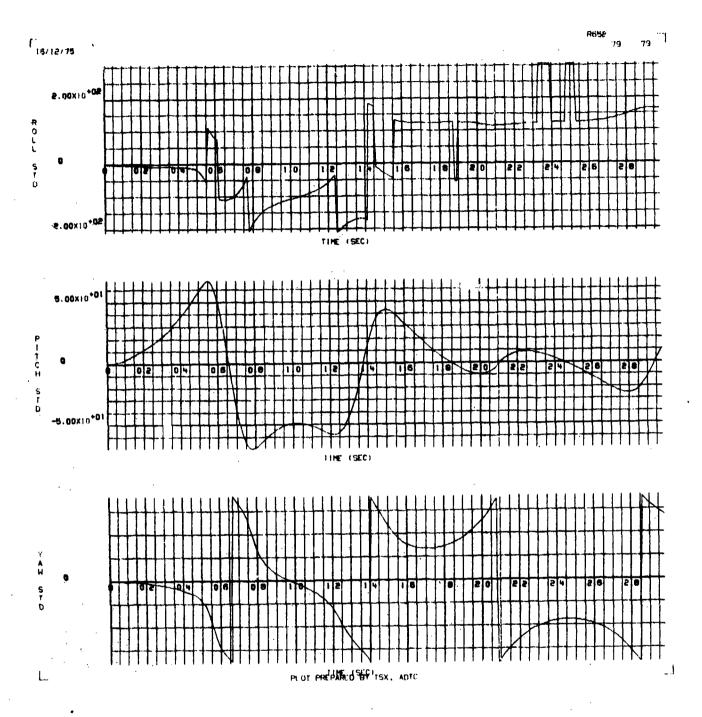


Figure P-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDJX Q

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

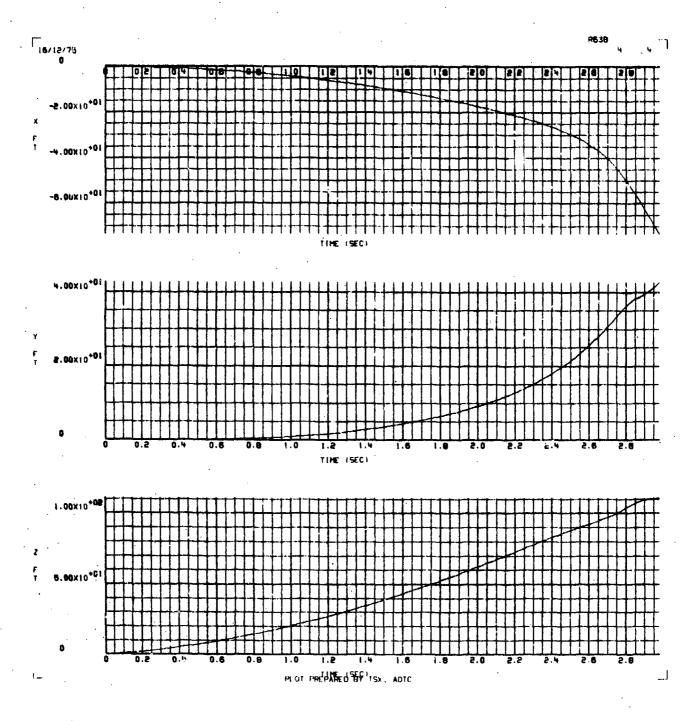


Figure Q-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

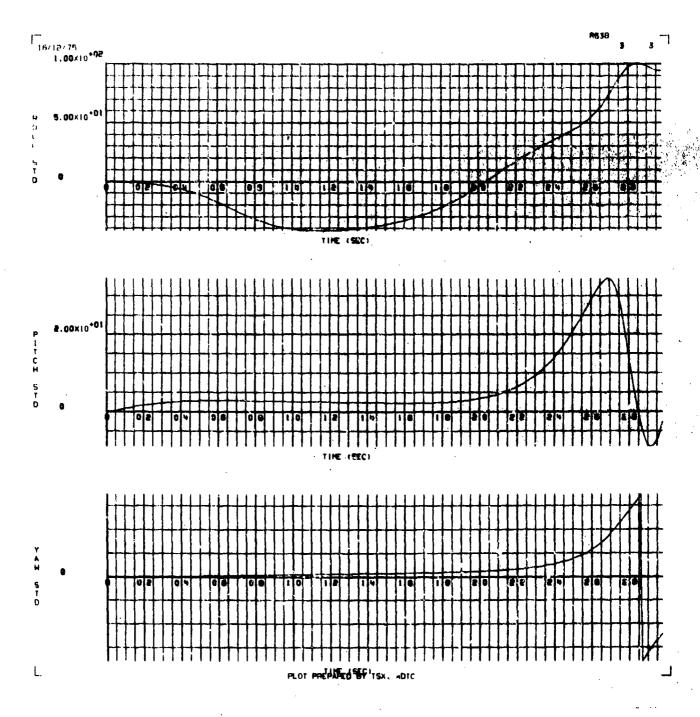


Figure Q-2. ϕ , θ , and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

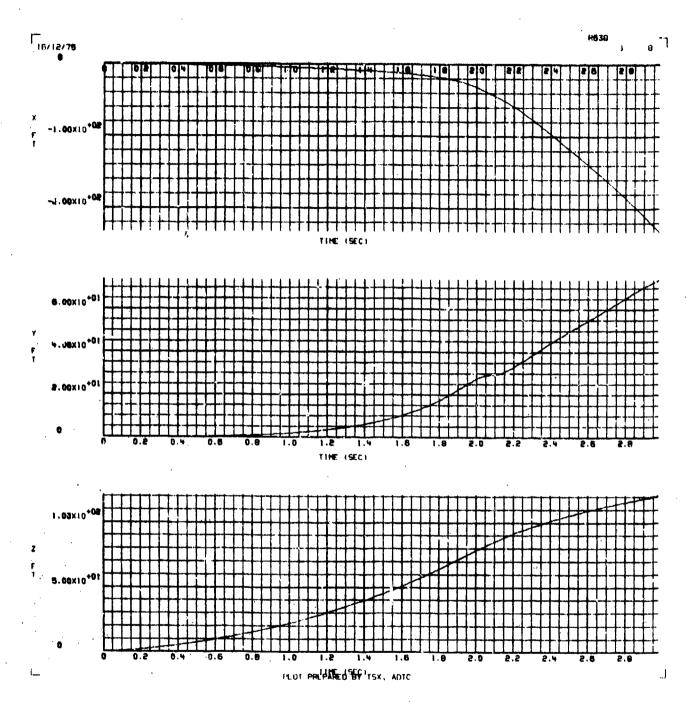


Figure Q-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

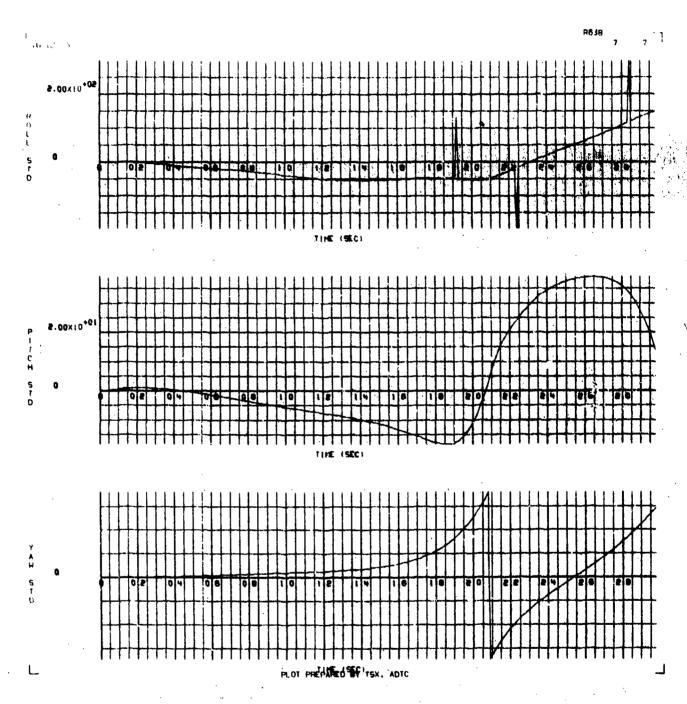


Figure Q-4. φ, θ, and Ψ Retation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

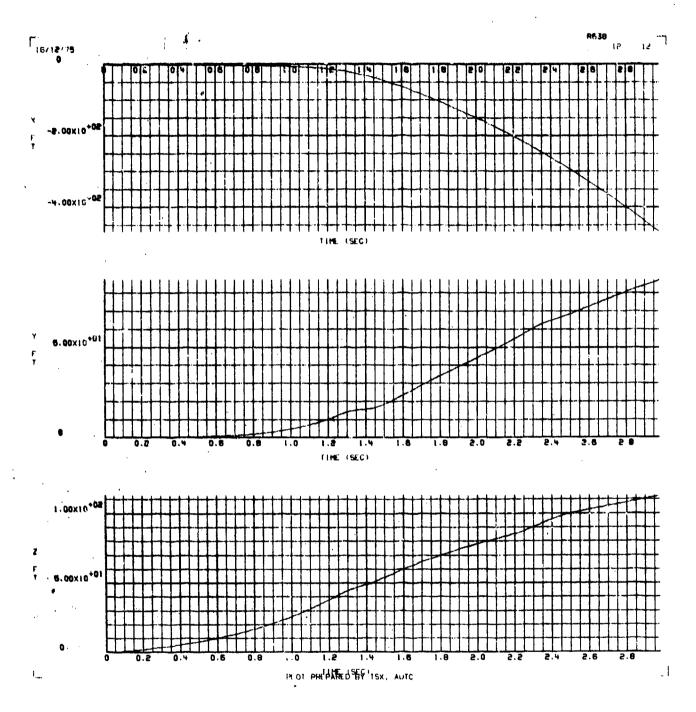


Figure Q-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2 $\,$

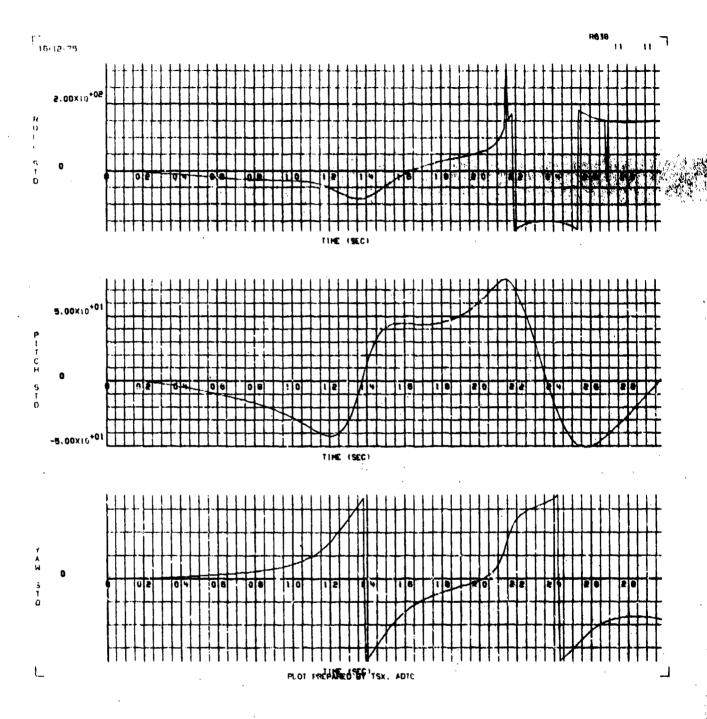


Figure Q-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

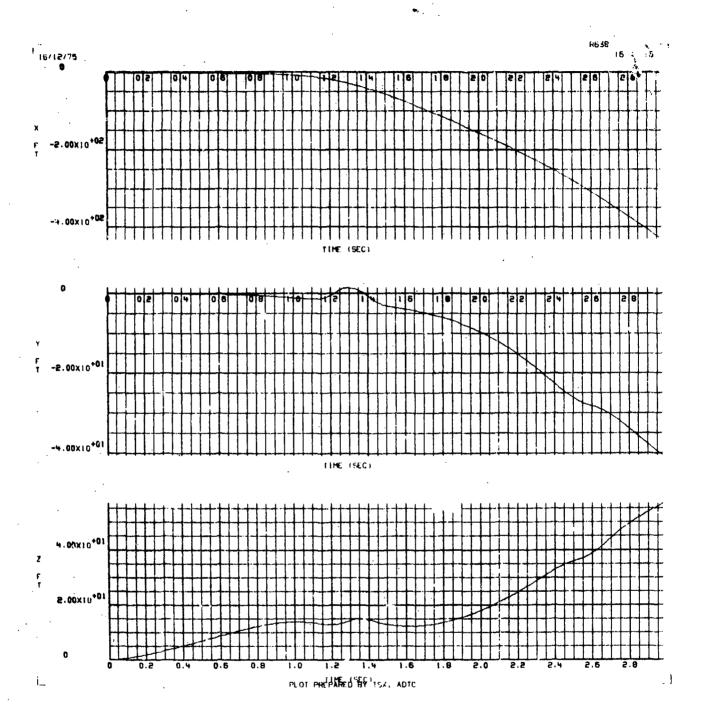


Figure Q-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

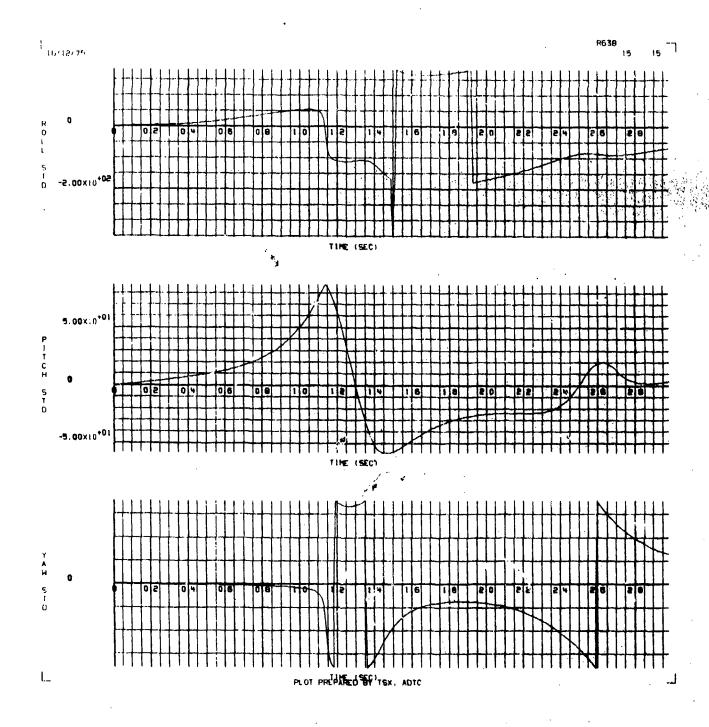


Figure Q-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX R

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

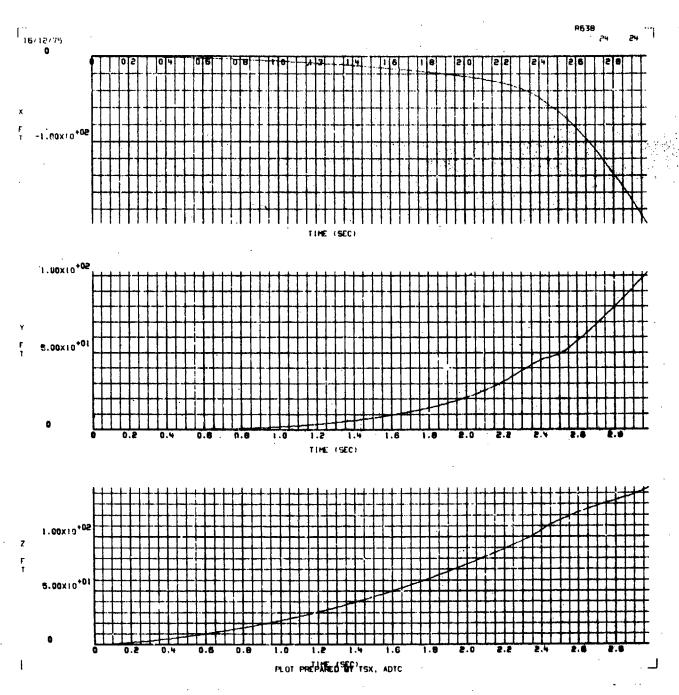


Figure R-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

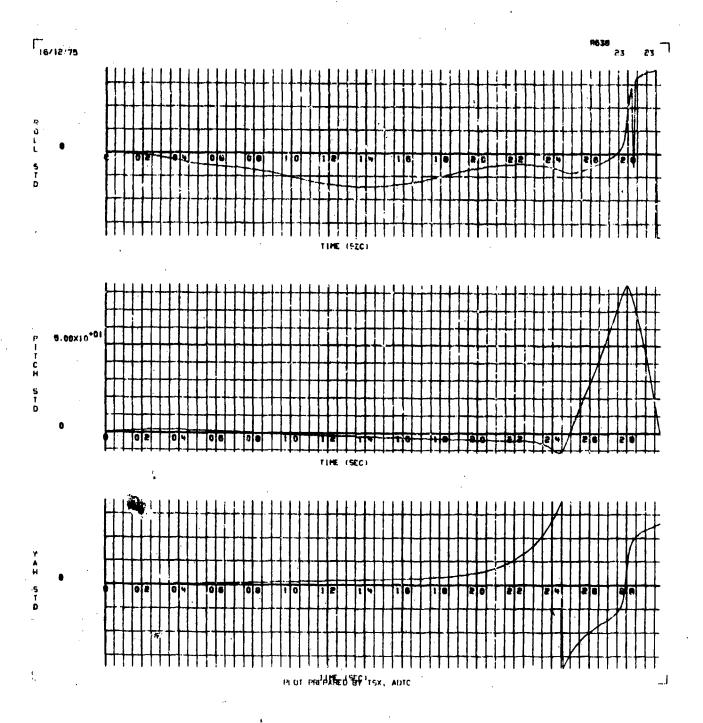


Figure R-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

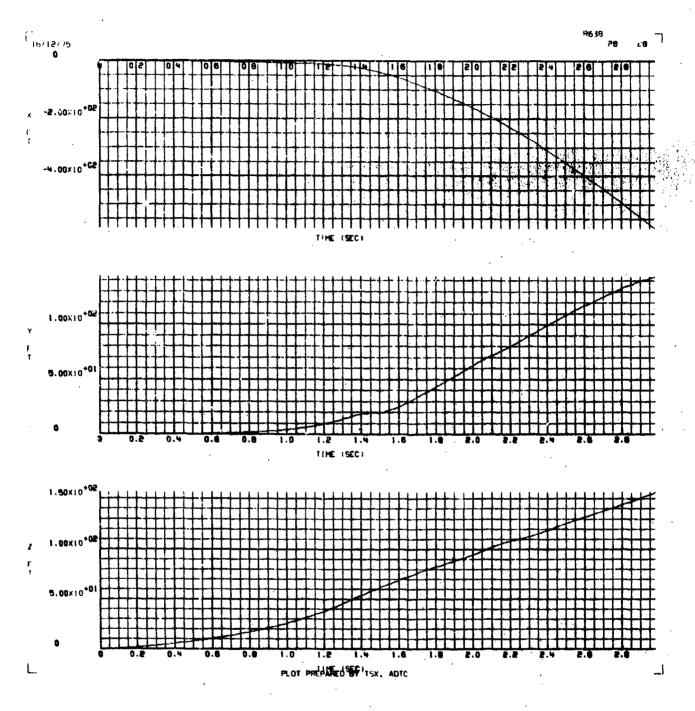


Figure R-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

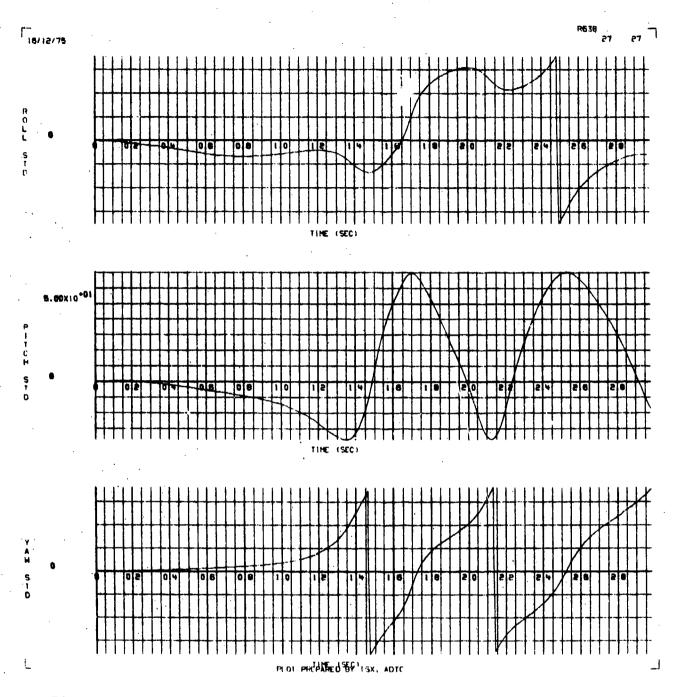


Figure R-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

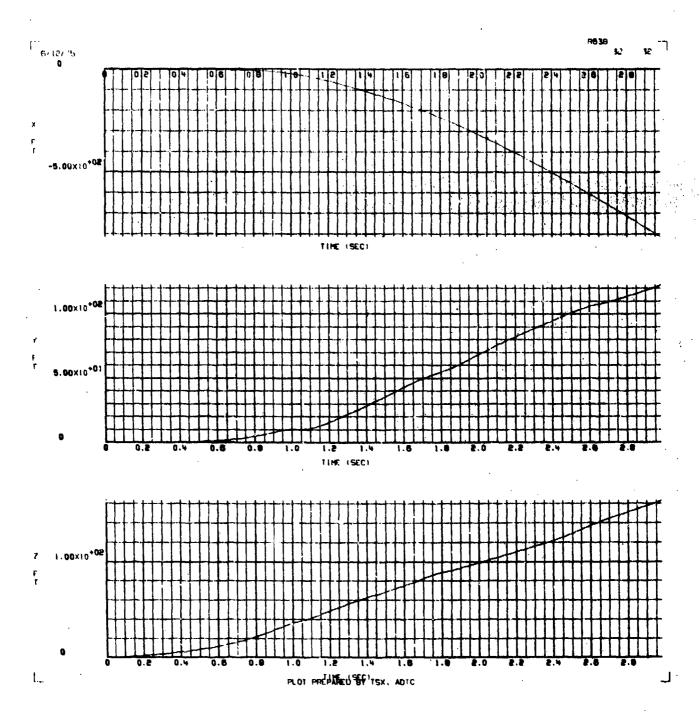


Figure R-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

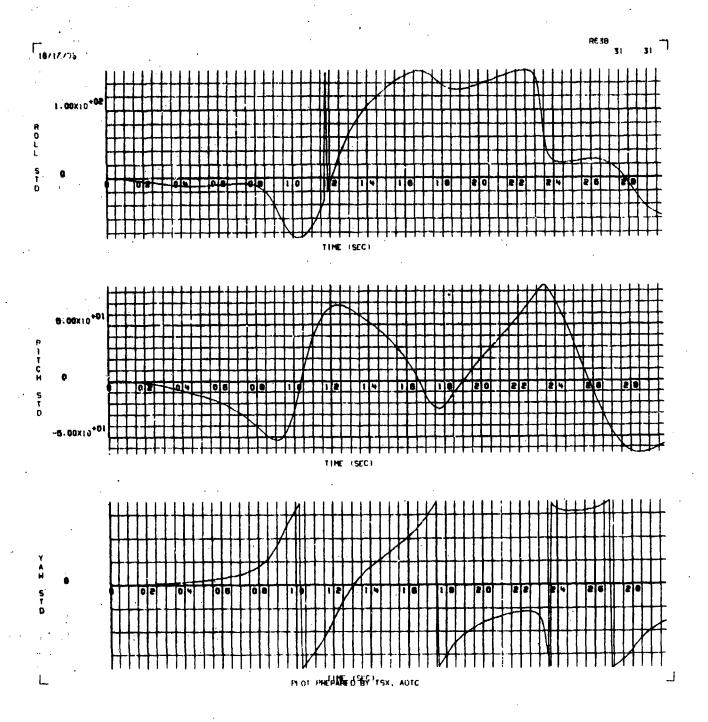


Figure R-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

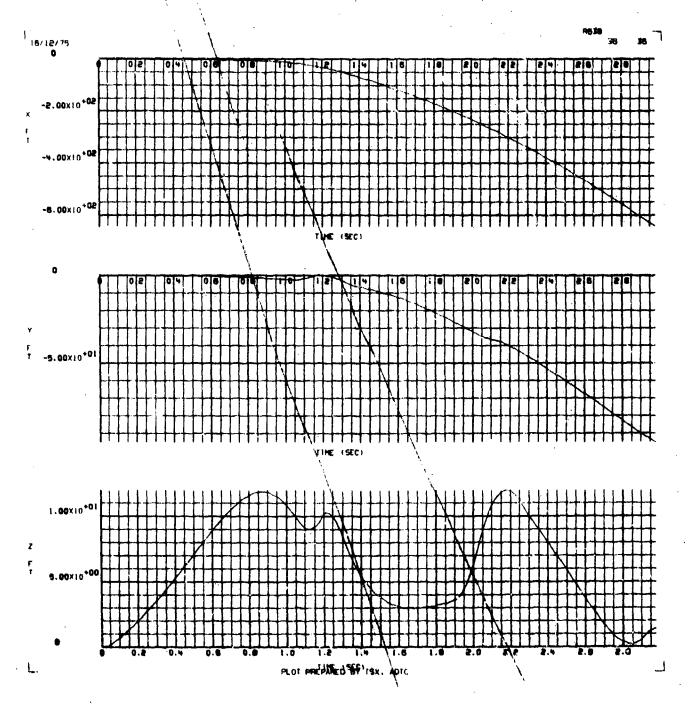


Figure R-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

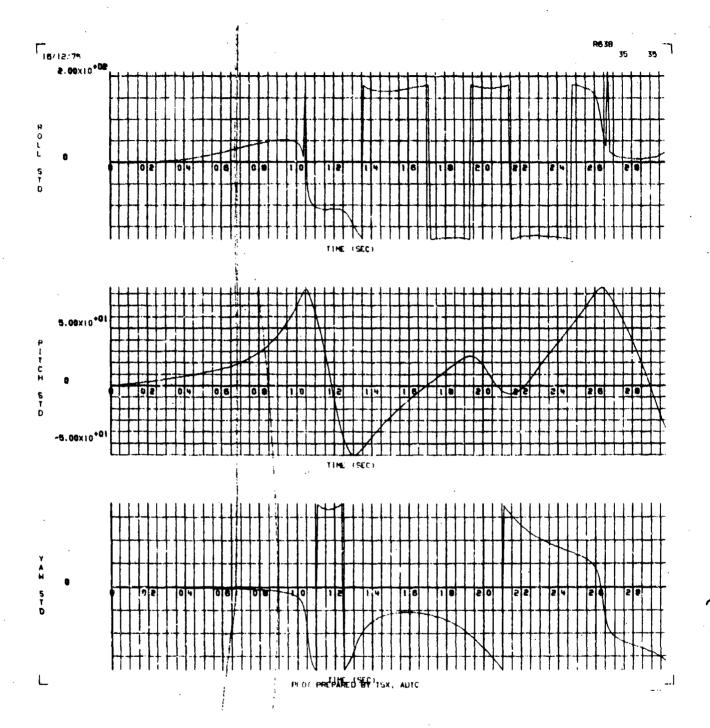


Figure R-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX S

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.95

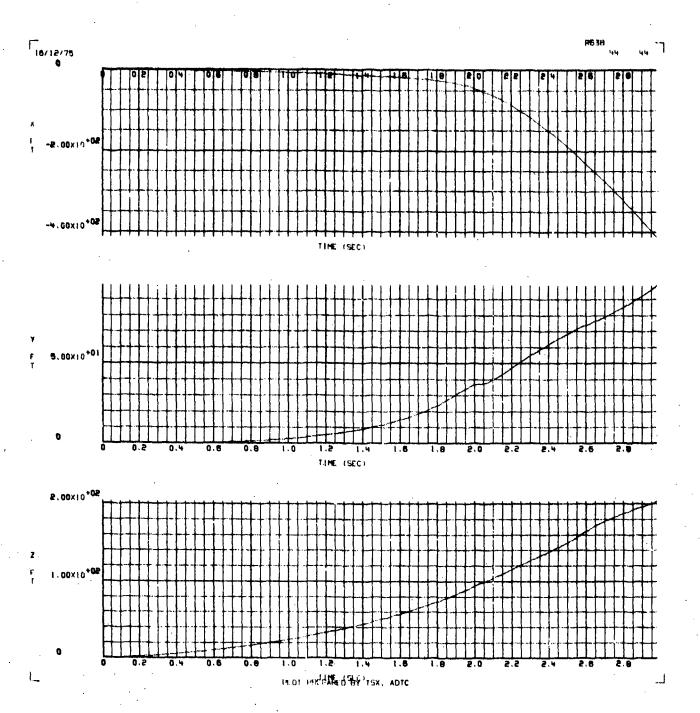


Figure S-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

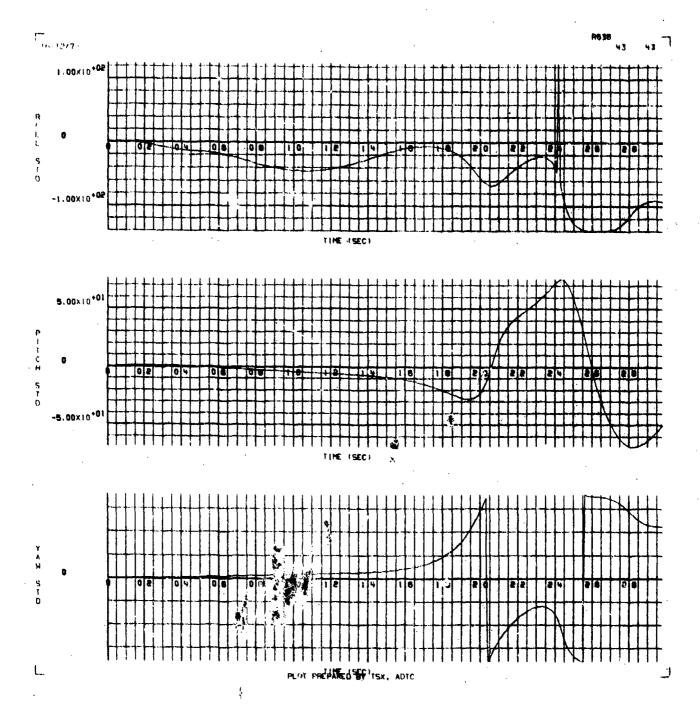


Figure S-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

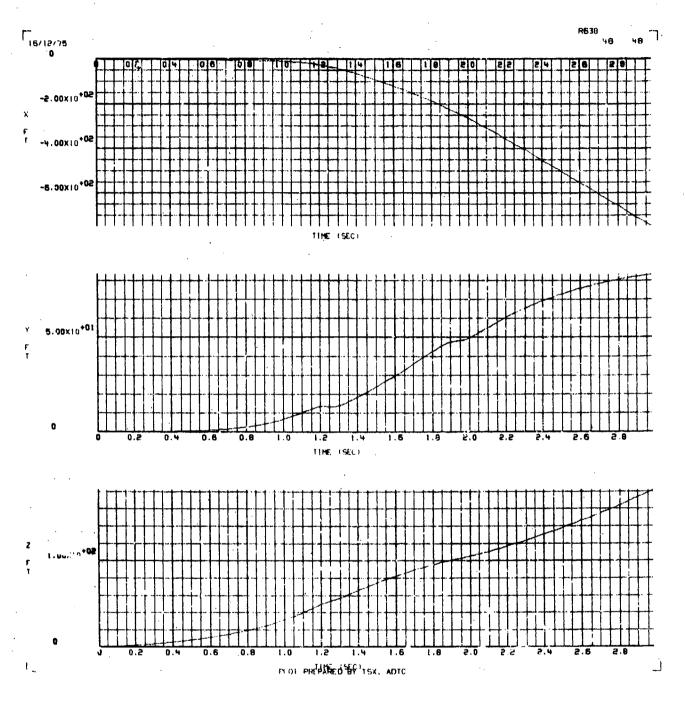


Figure S-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind runnel)

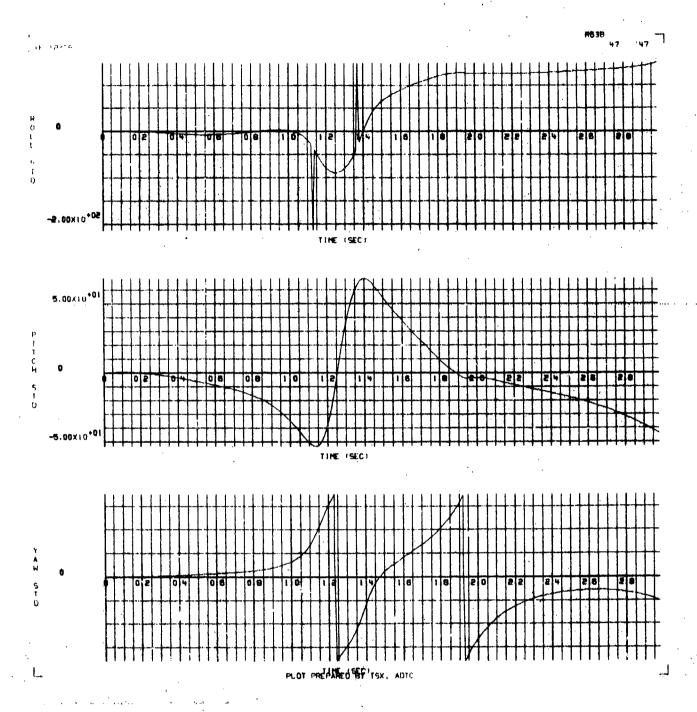


Figure S-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

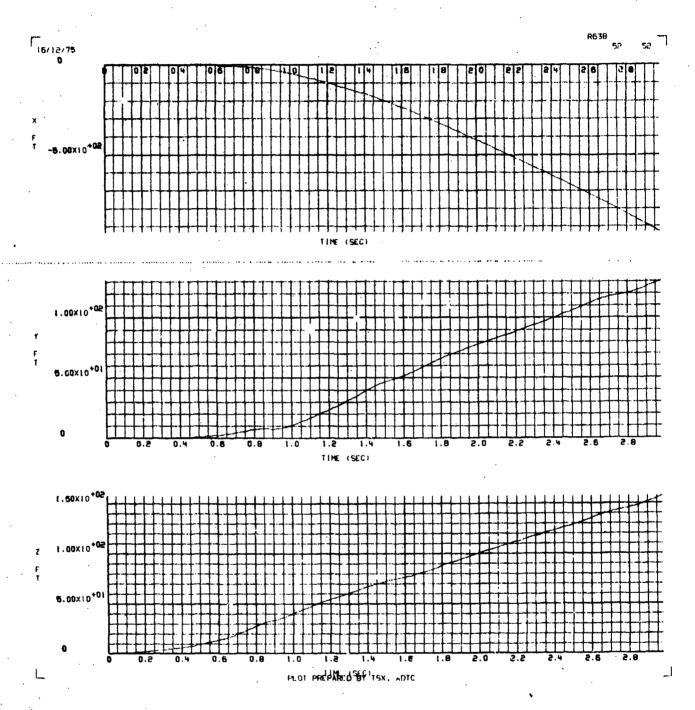


Figure S-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of $2\,$

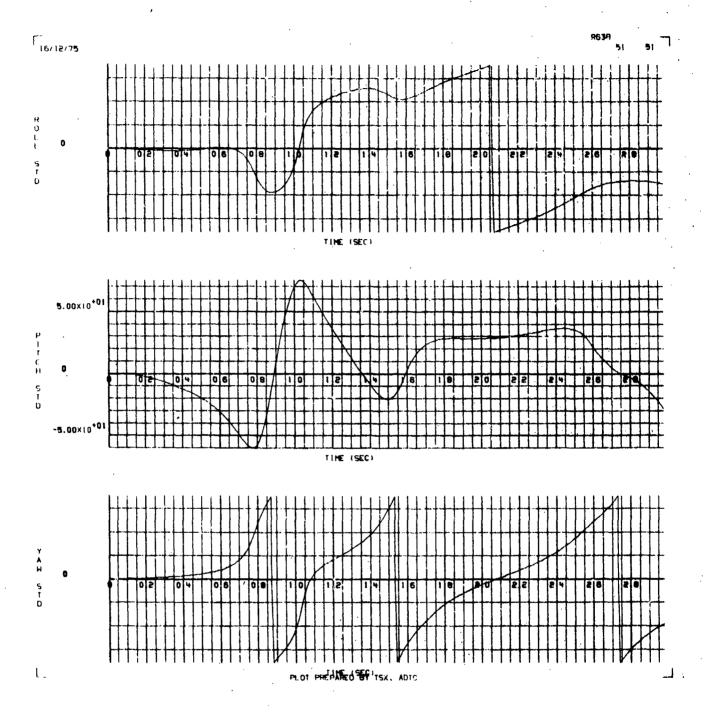


Figure S-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

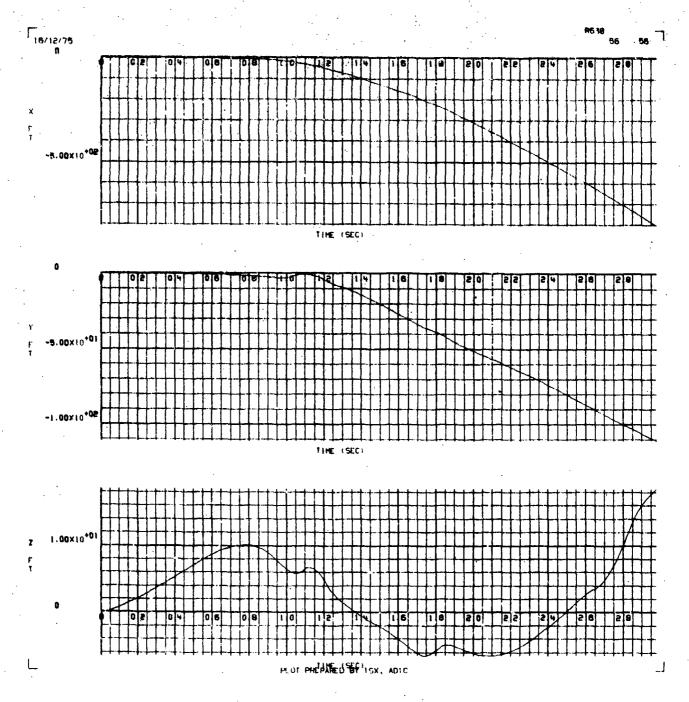


Figure 3-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

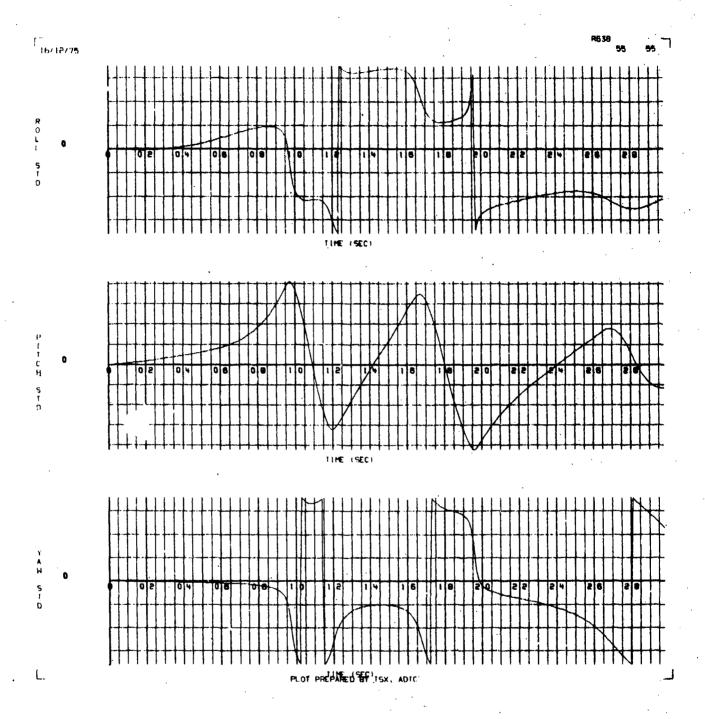


Figure S-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX T

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-3) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

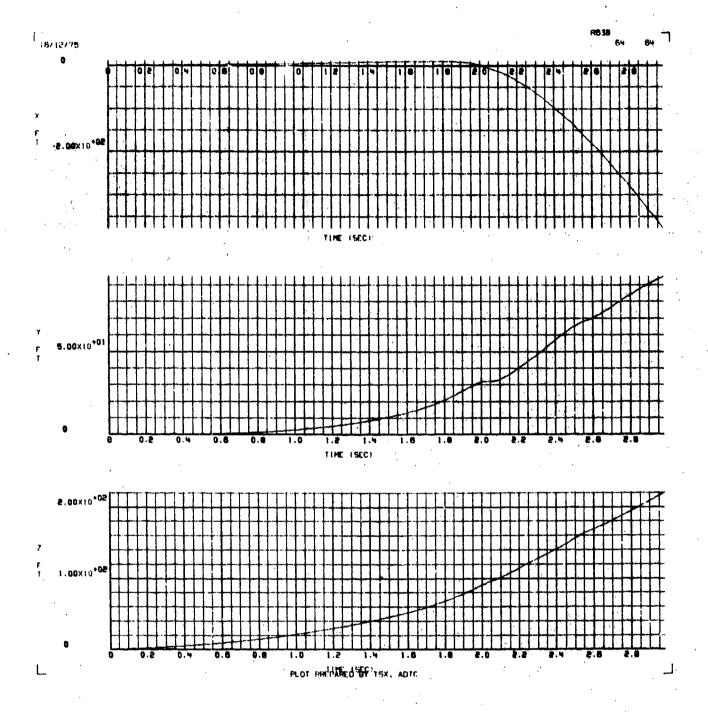


Figure T-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

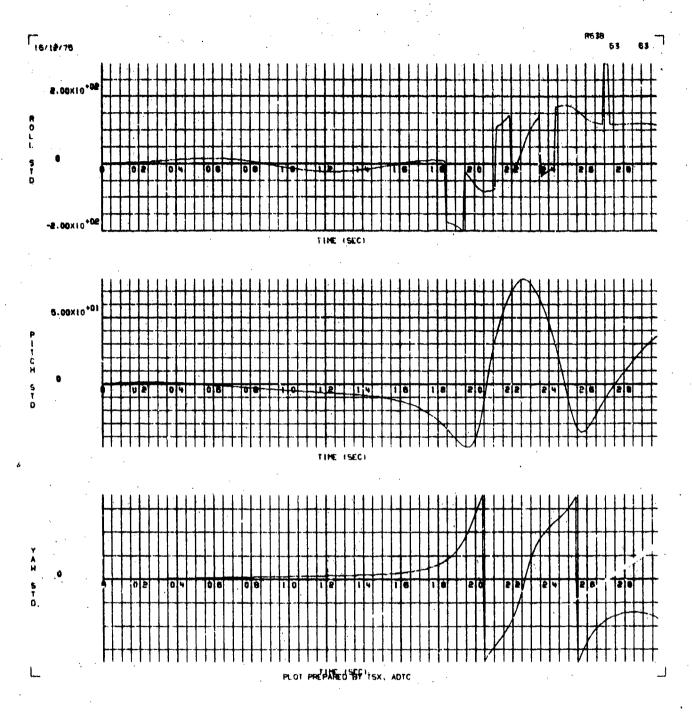


Figure T-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

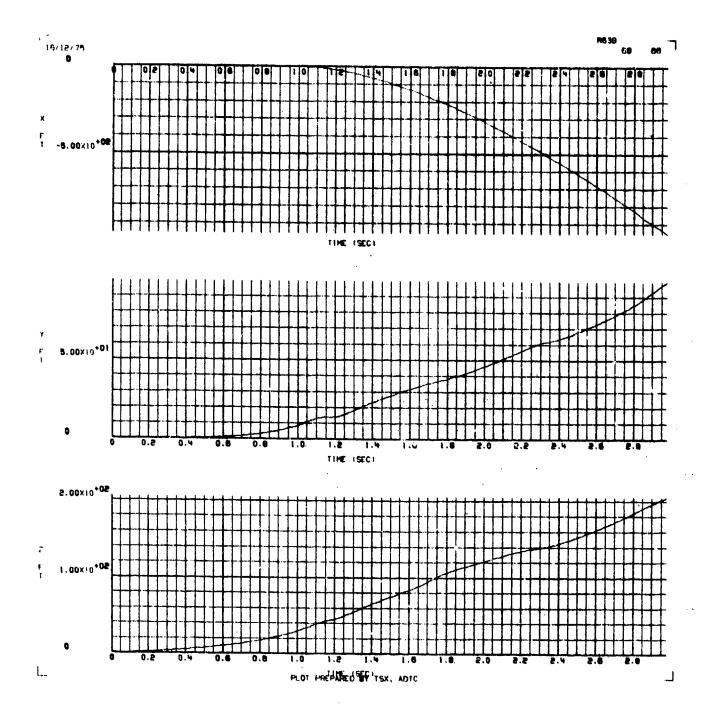


Figure T-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

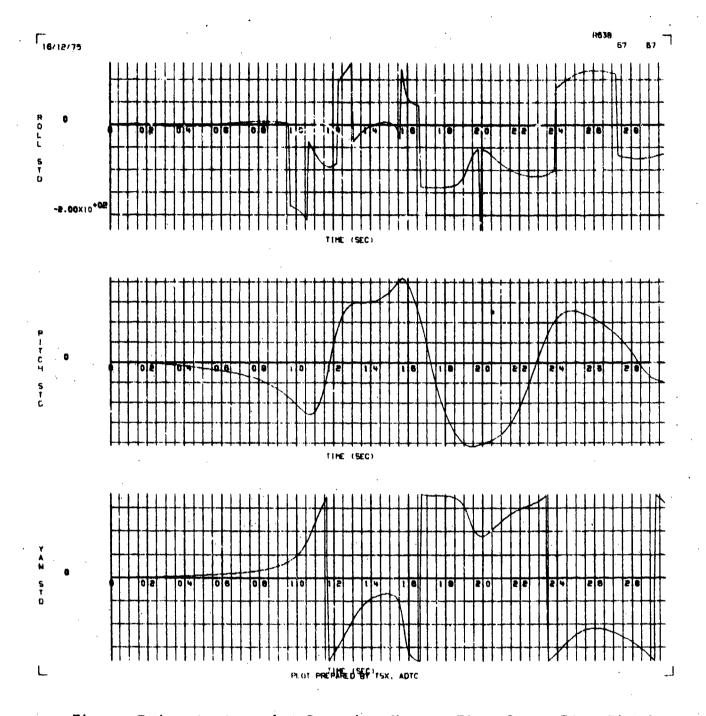


Figure T-4. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

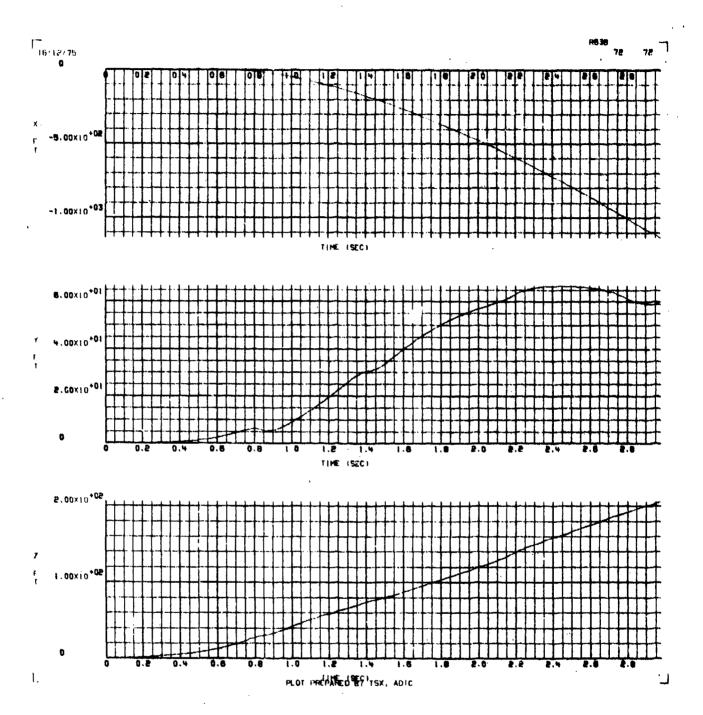


Figure T-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

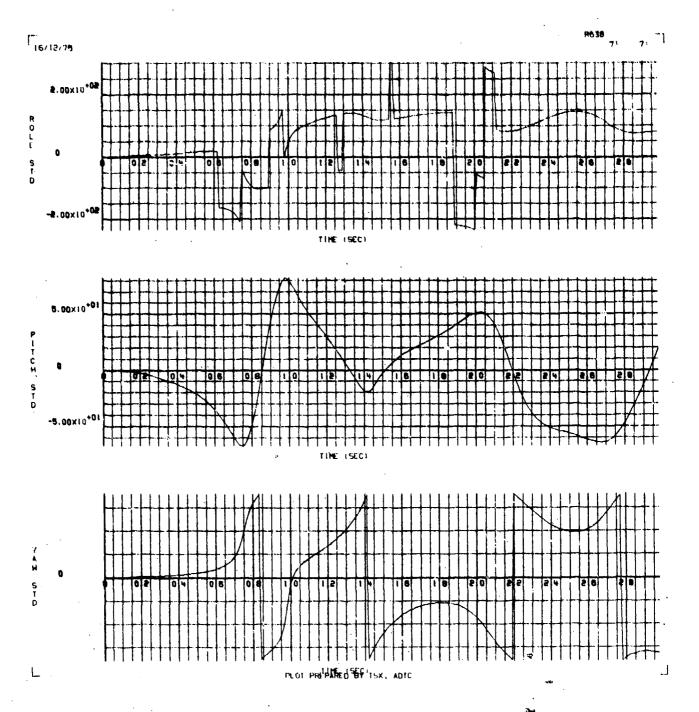


Figure T-6. ϕ , 0, and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

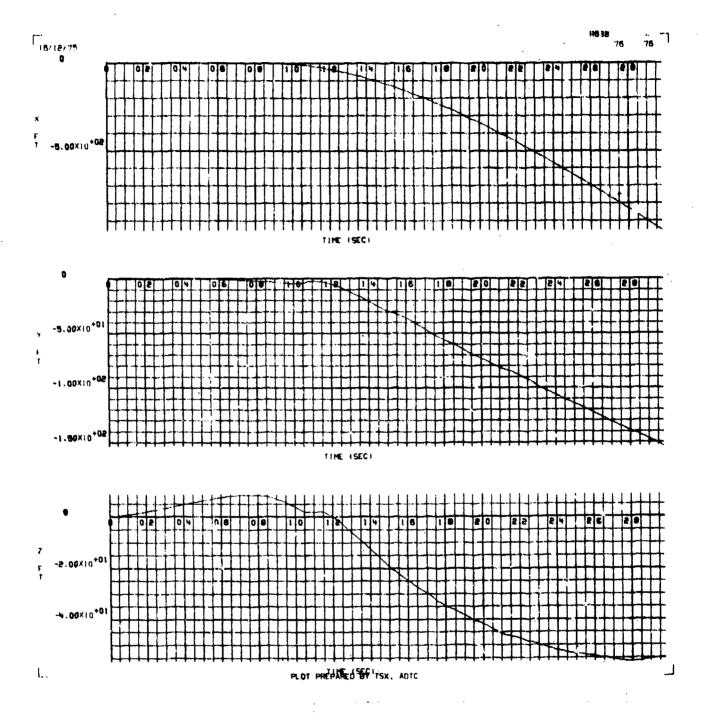


Figure T-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

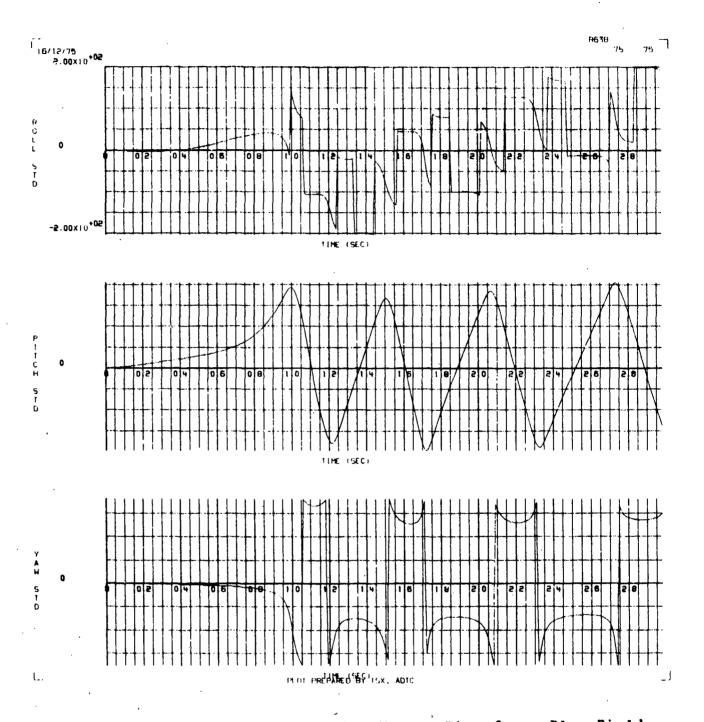


Figure T-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX U

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.7

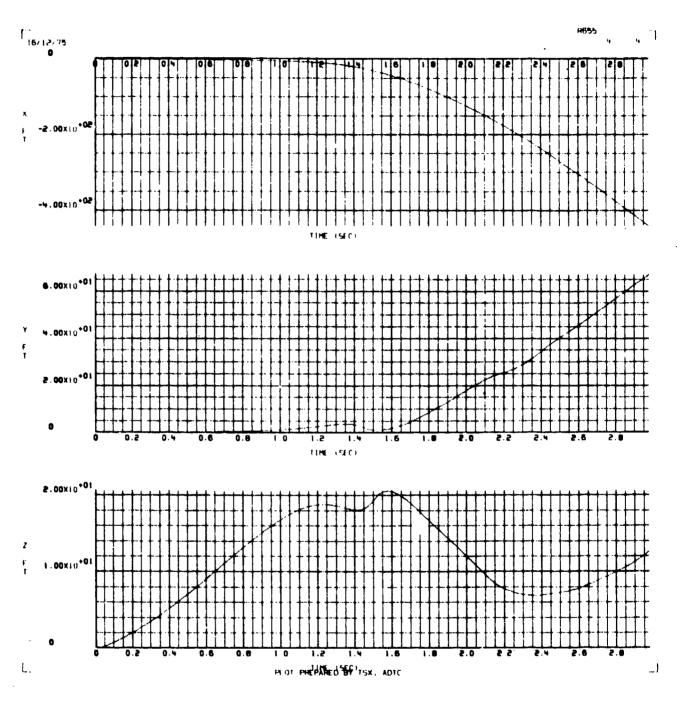


Figure U-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

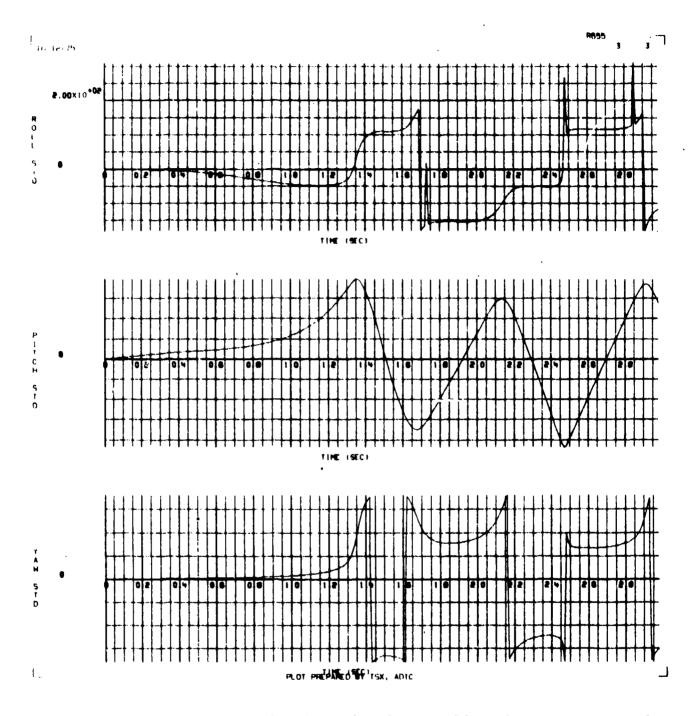


Figure U-2. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

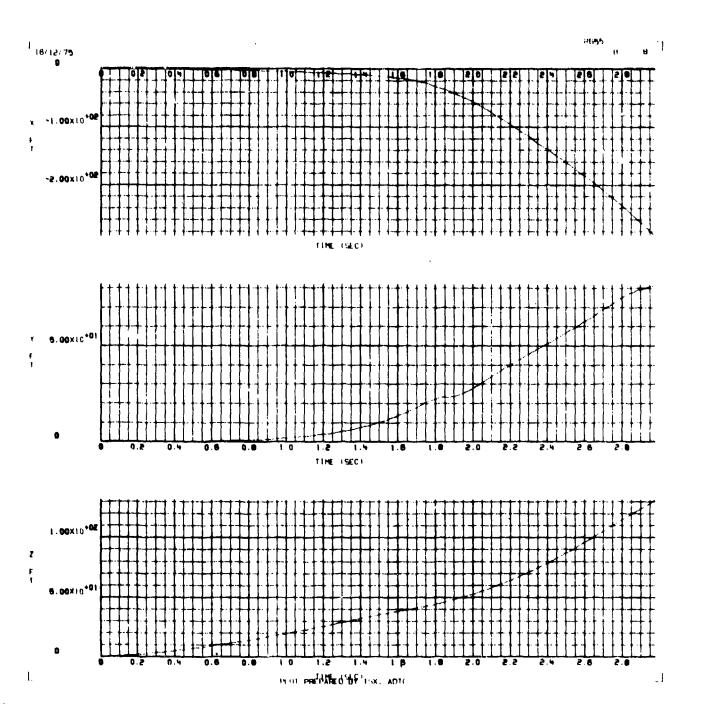


Figure U-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

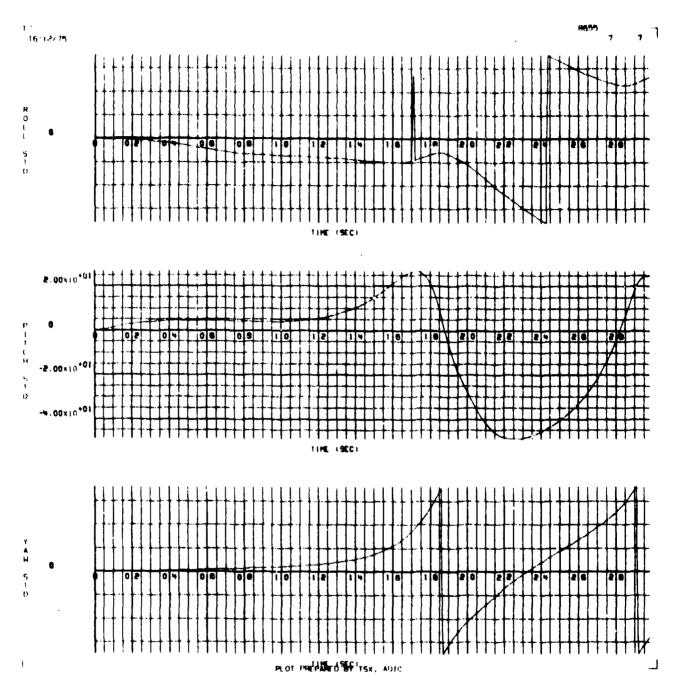


Figure U-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Plow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

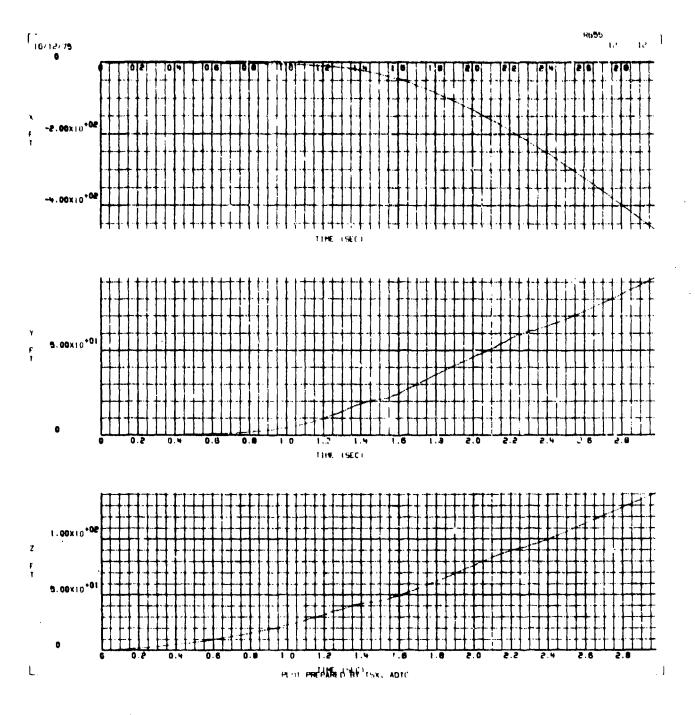


Figure U-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2 $\,$

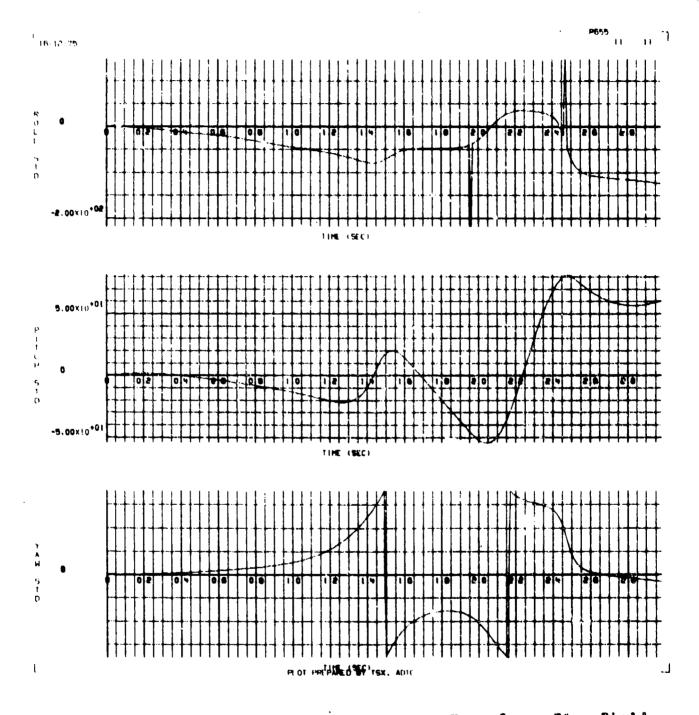


Figure U-6. , e, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

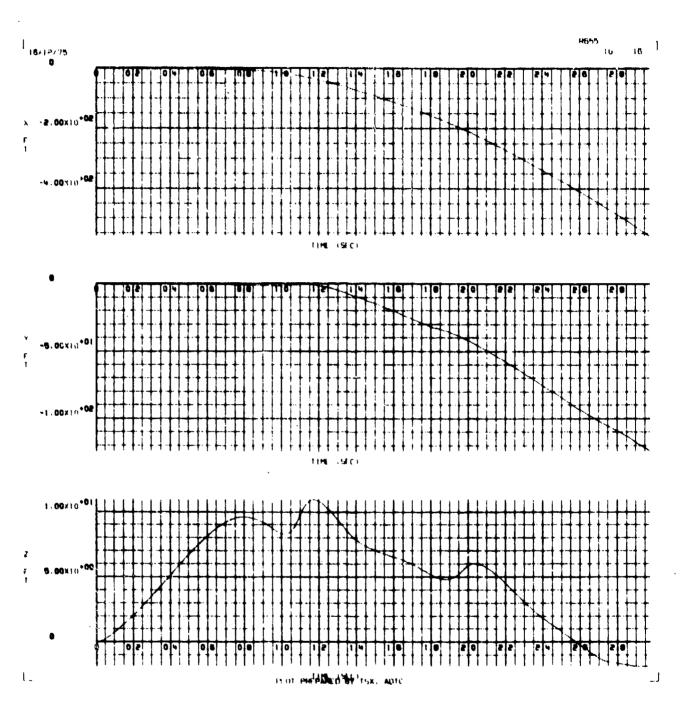


Figure U-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

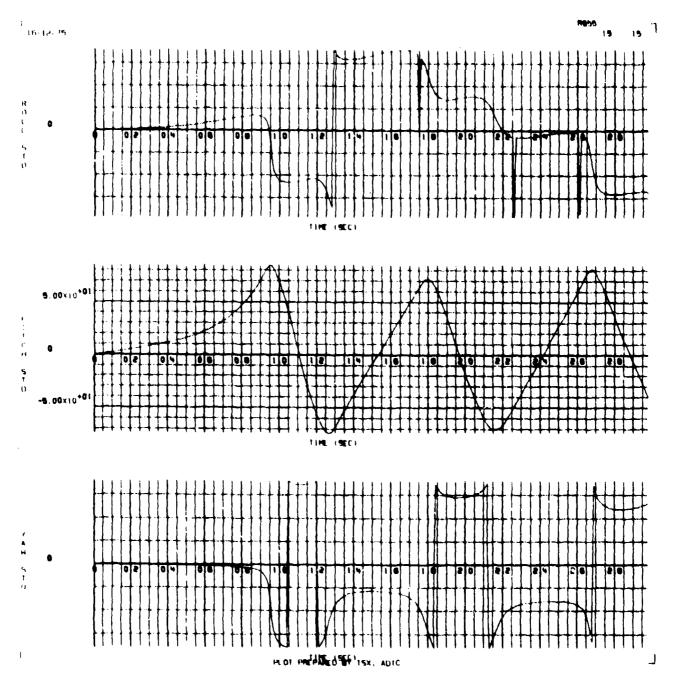


Figure U-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX V

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 0.85

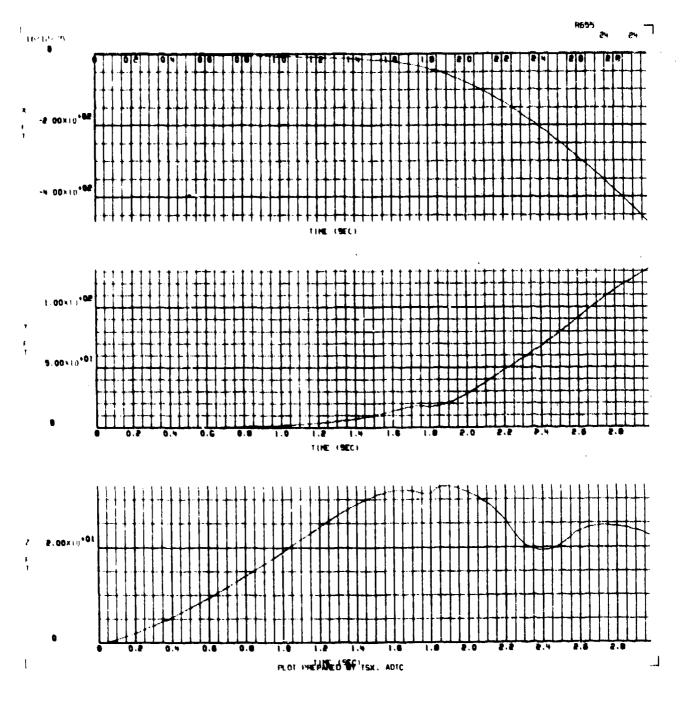


Figure V-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

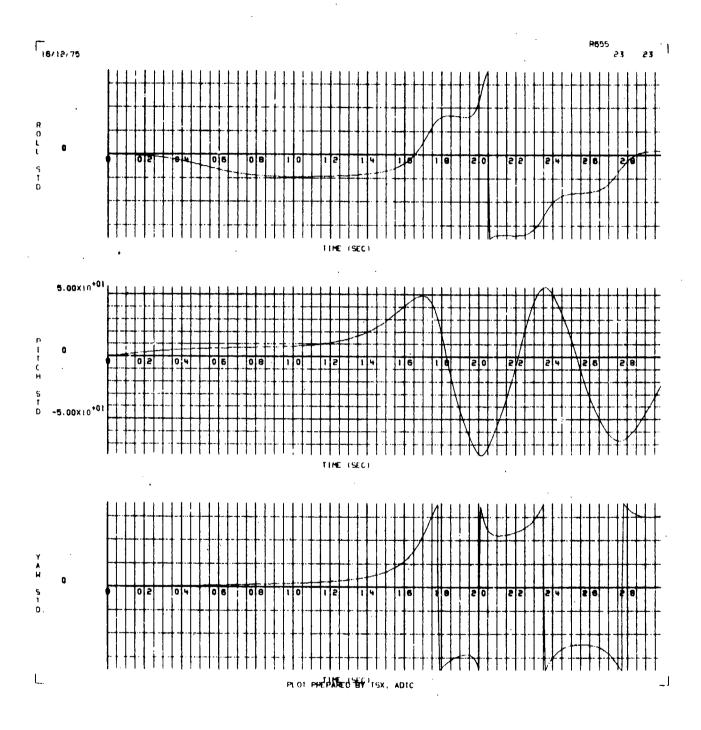


Figure V-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

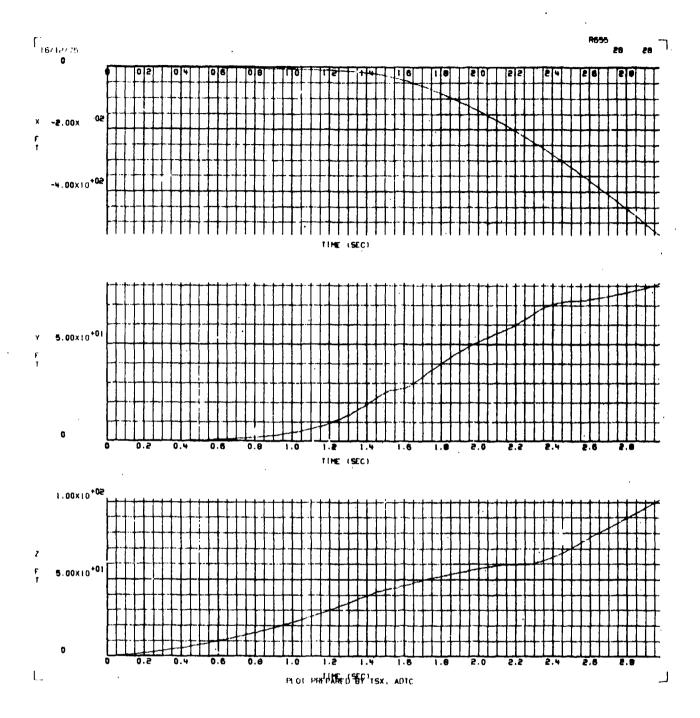


Figure V-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

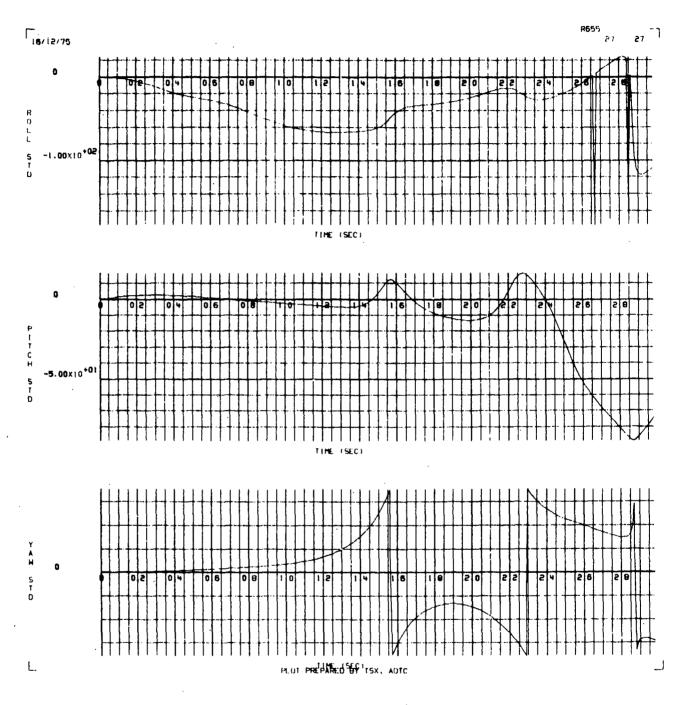


Figure V-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

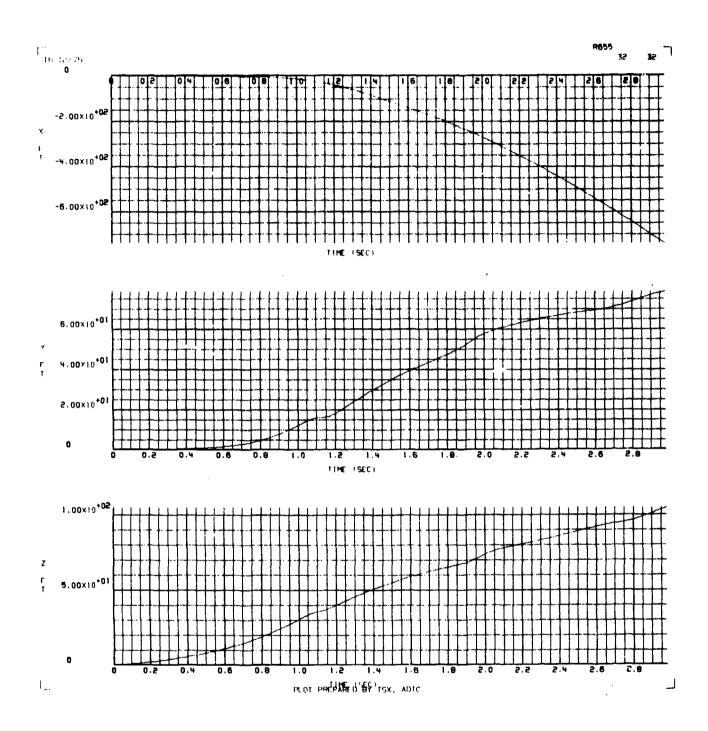


Figure V-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

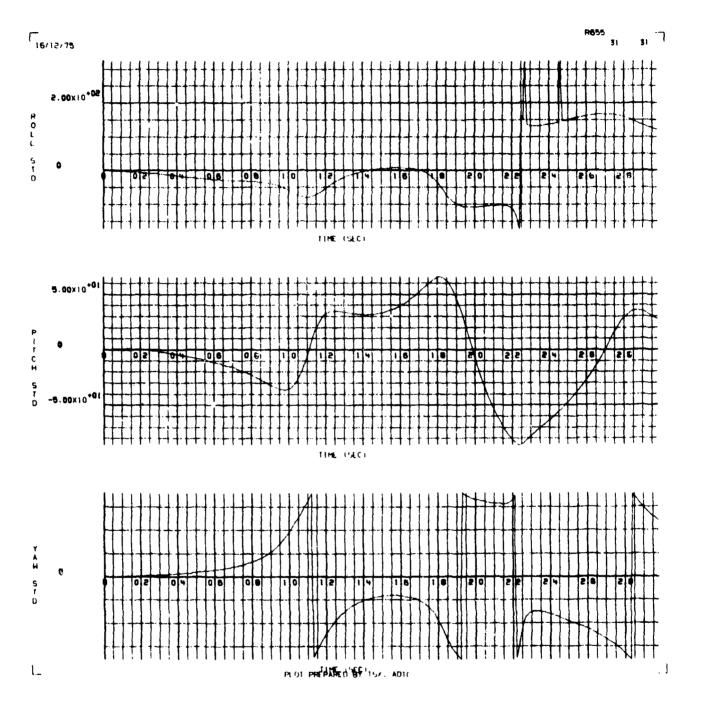


Figure V-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

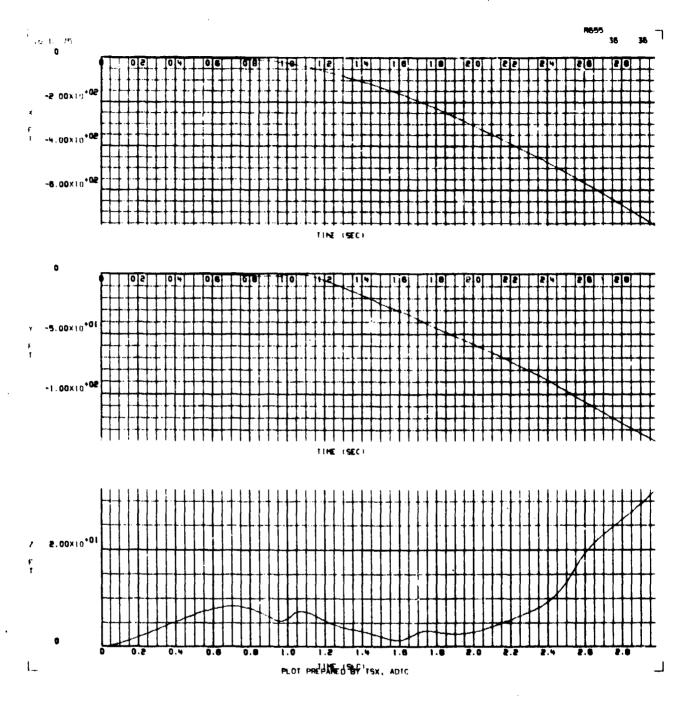


Figure V-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

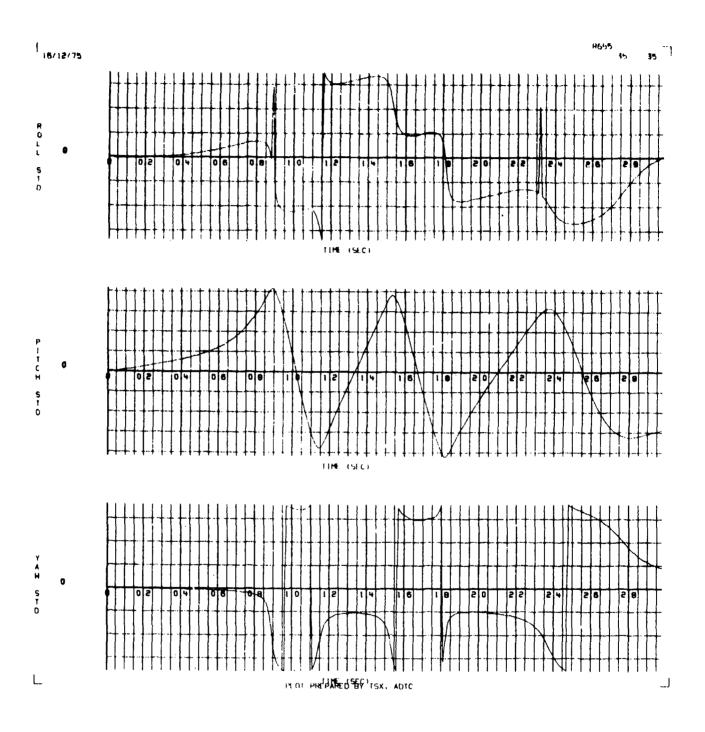


Figure V-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

ATTRENDIA Y

GBU-10 BOMB TRATE TORTES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINS FOR AT MACH 0.95

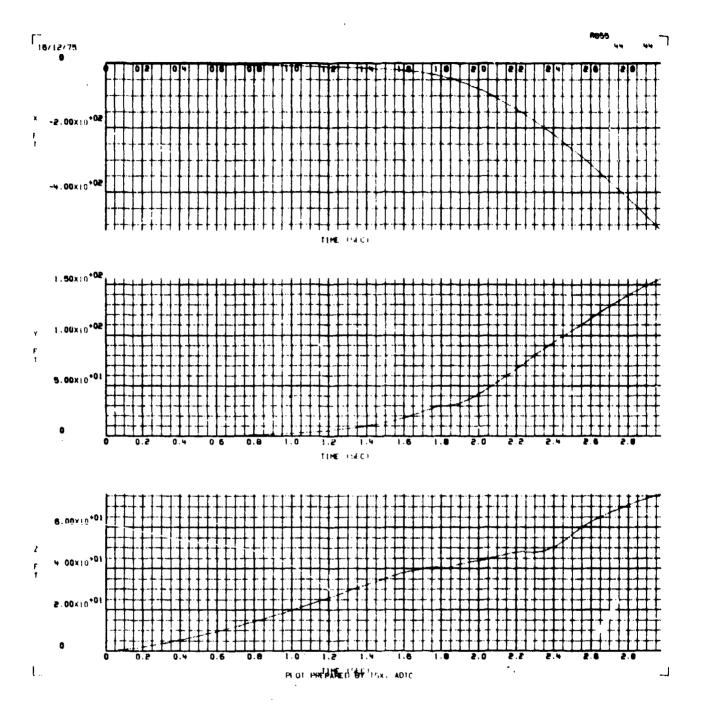


Figure W-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

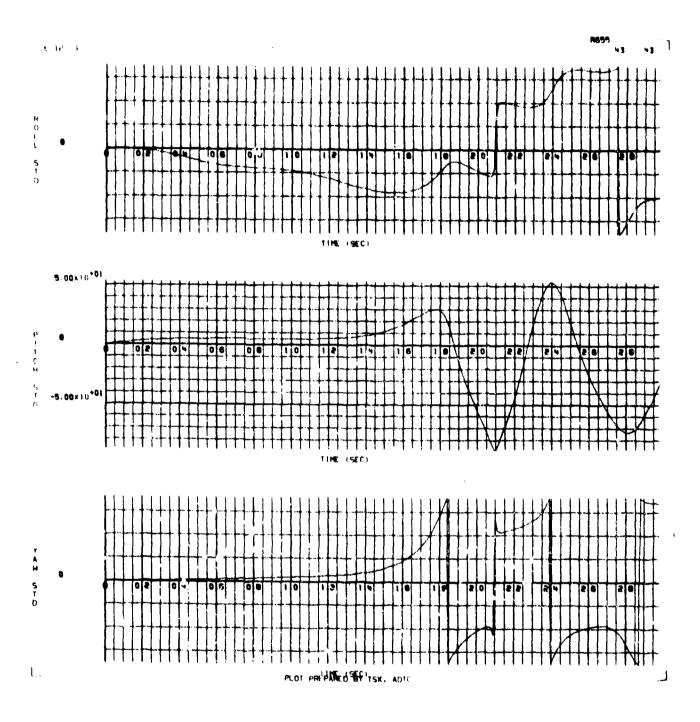


Figure W-2. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

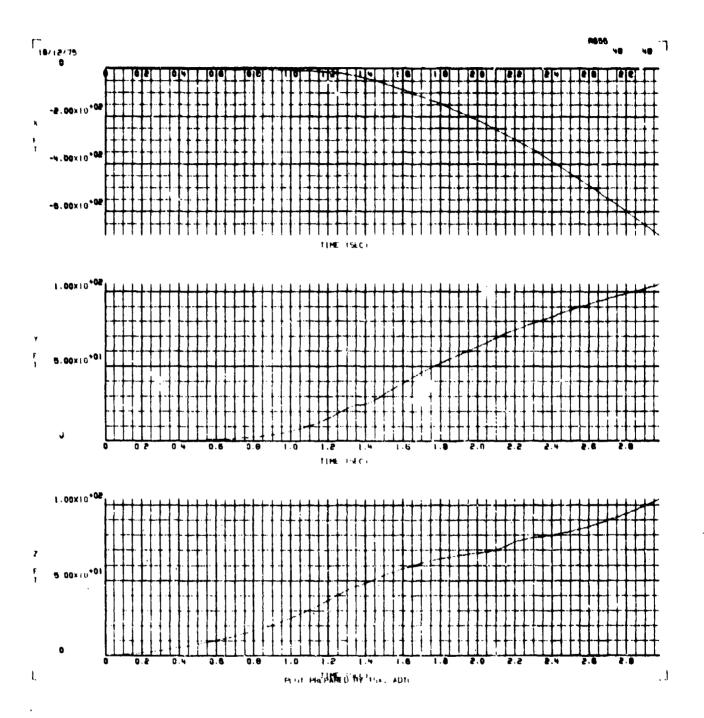


Figure W-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

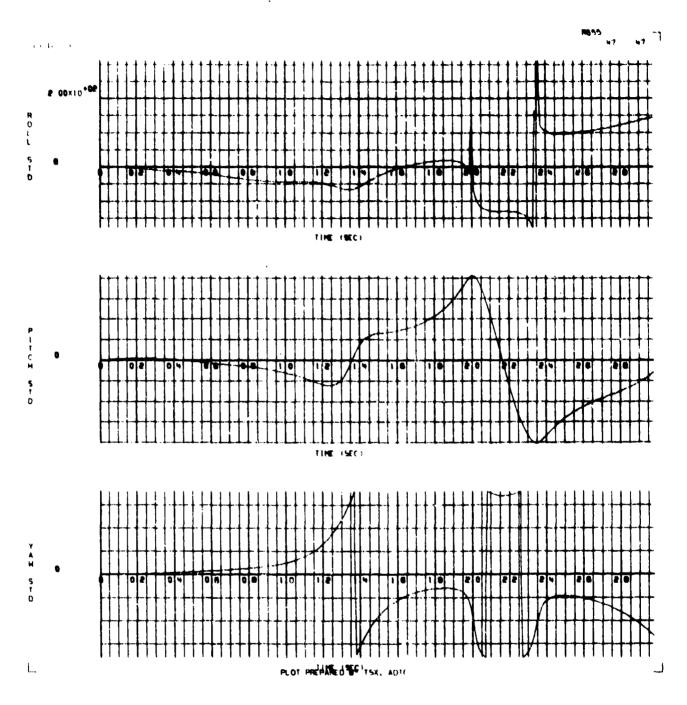


Figure W-4. | 0, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

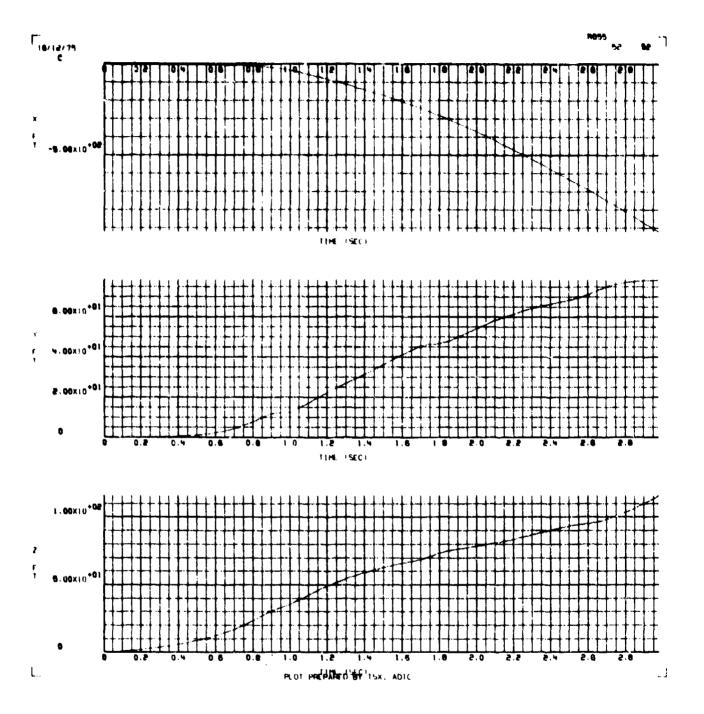


Figure W-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

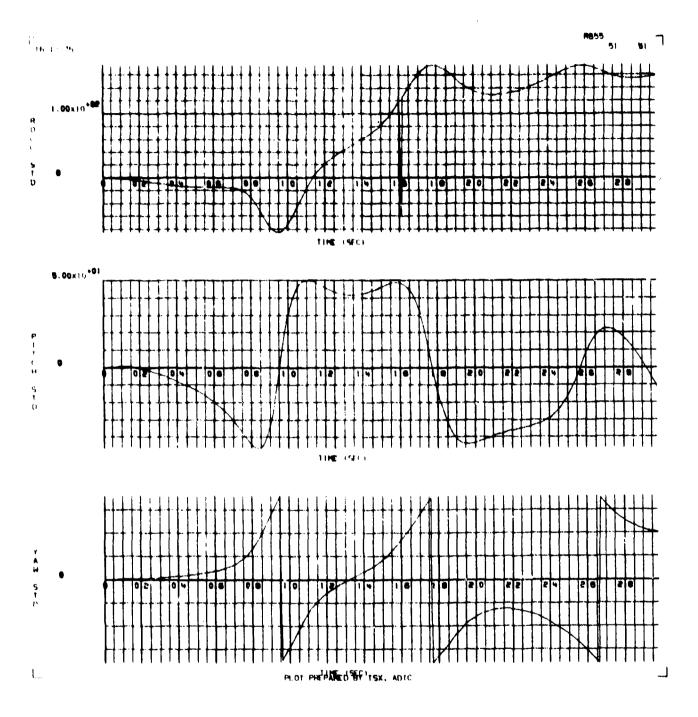


Figure W-6. •, e, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

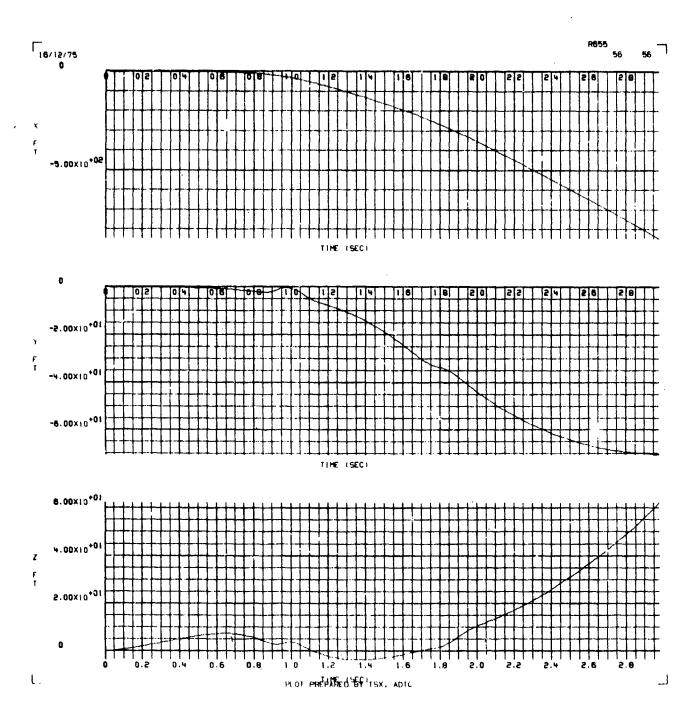


Figure W-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

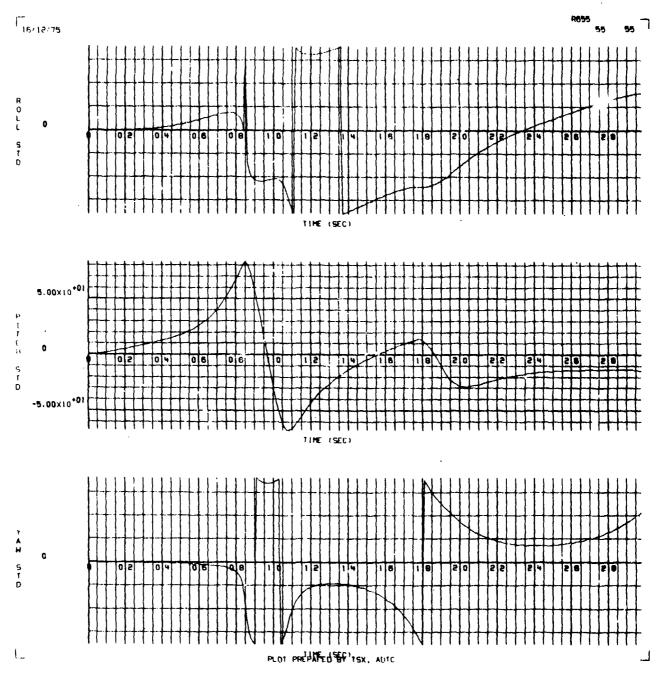


Figure W-8. ϕ , 8, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX X

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A (-3/-5) ORIFICE COMBINATION AT MACH 1.2

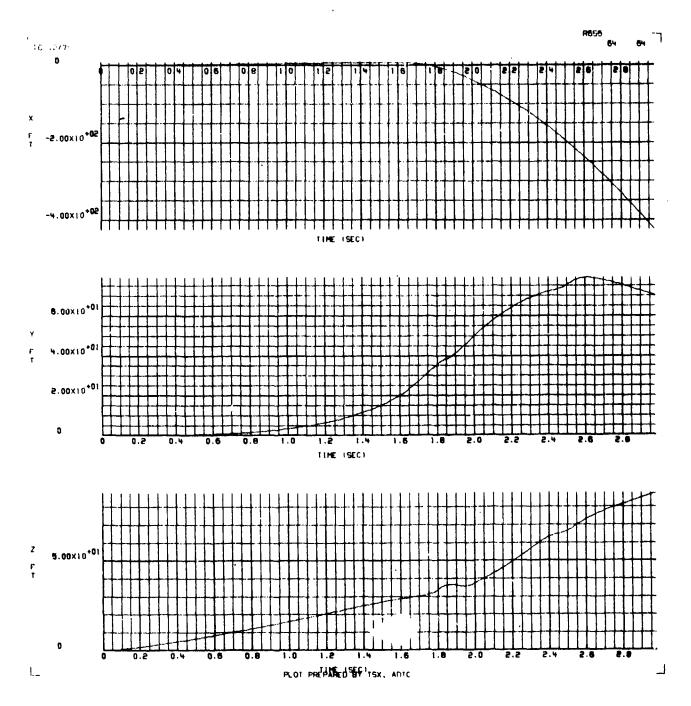


Figure X-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

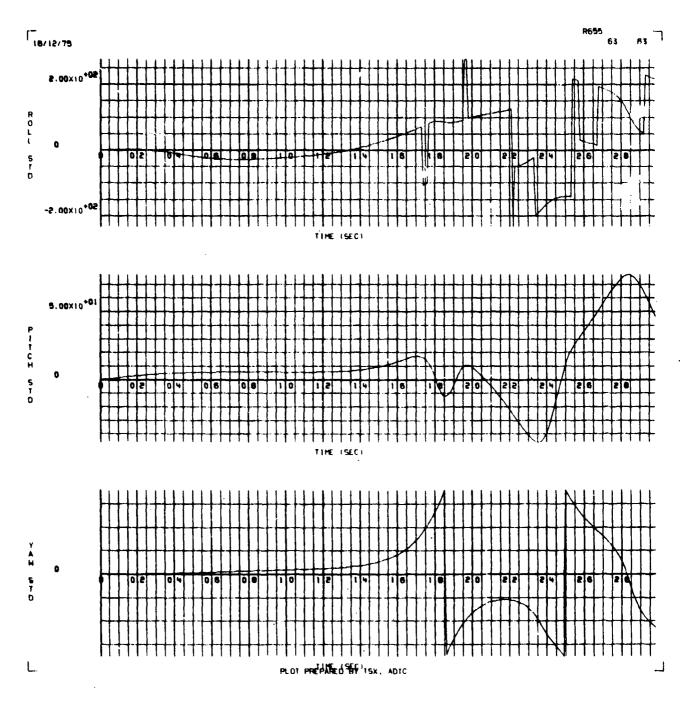


Figure X-2. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

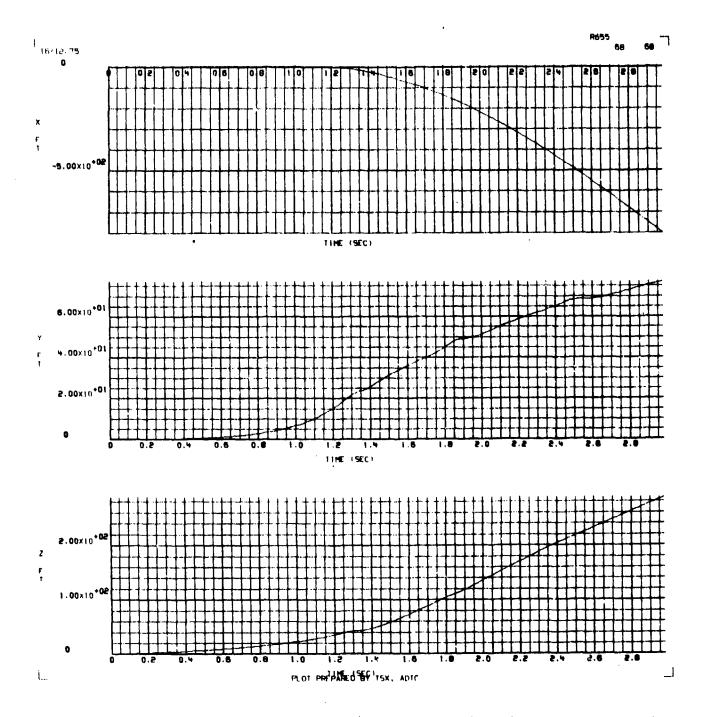


Figure X-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

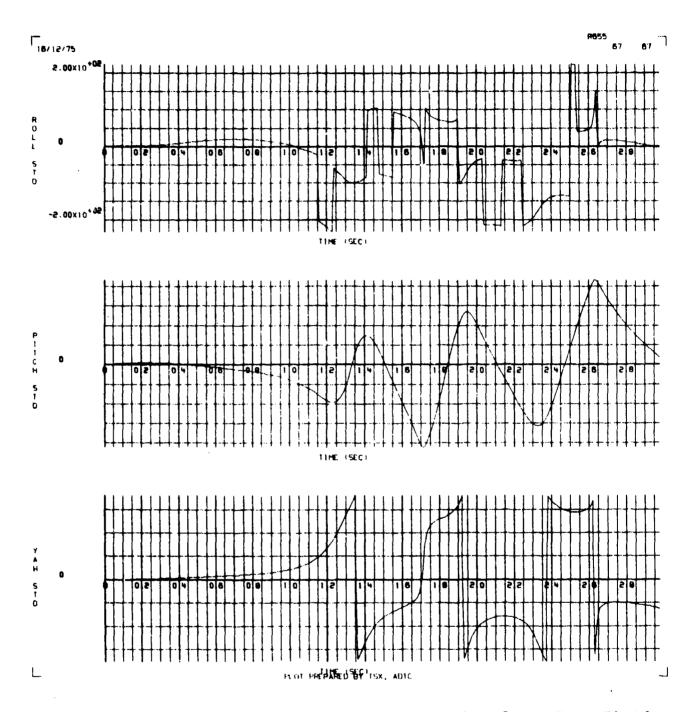


Figure X-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

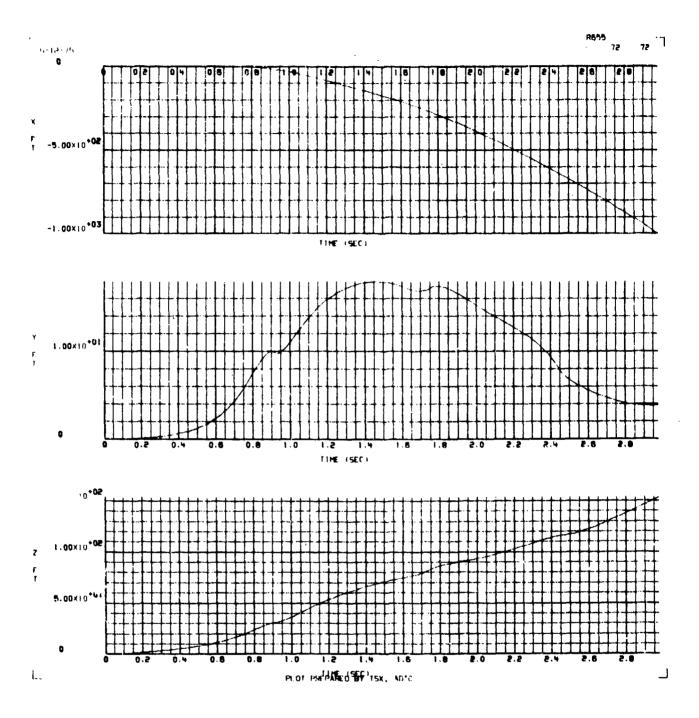


Figure X-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

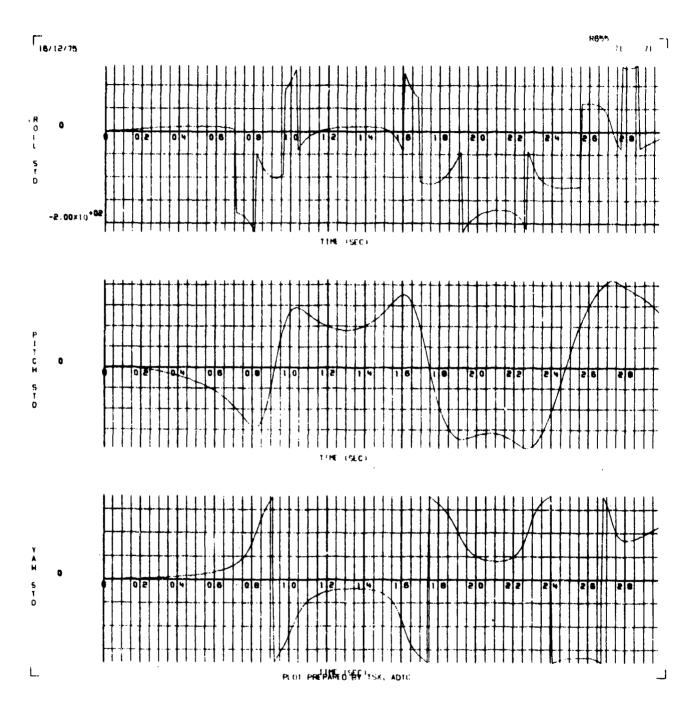


Figure X-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

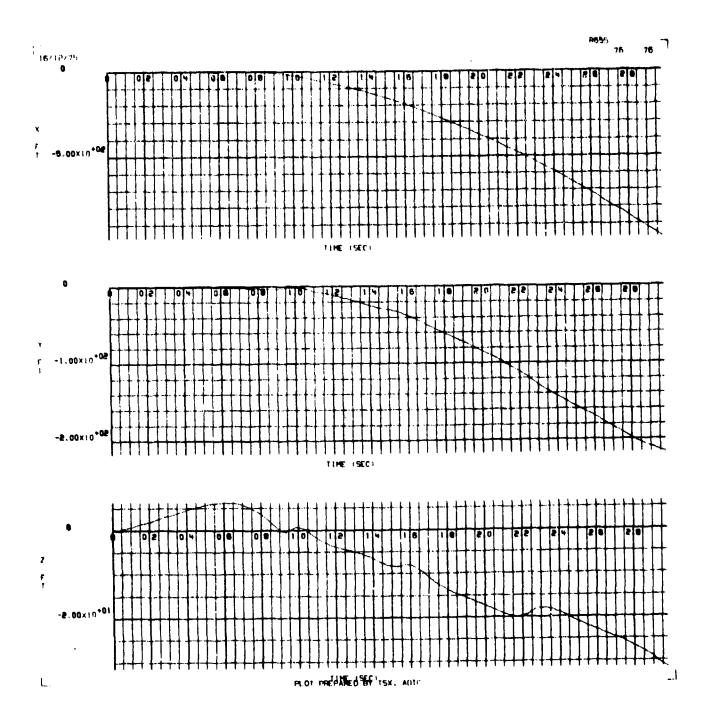


Figure X-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

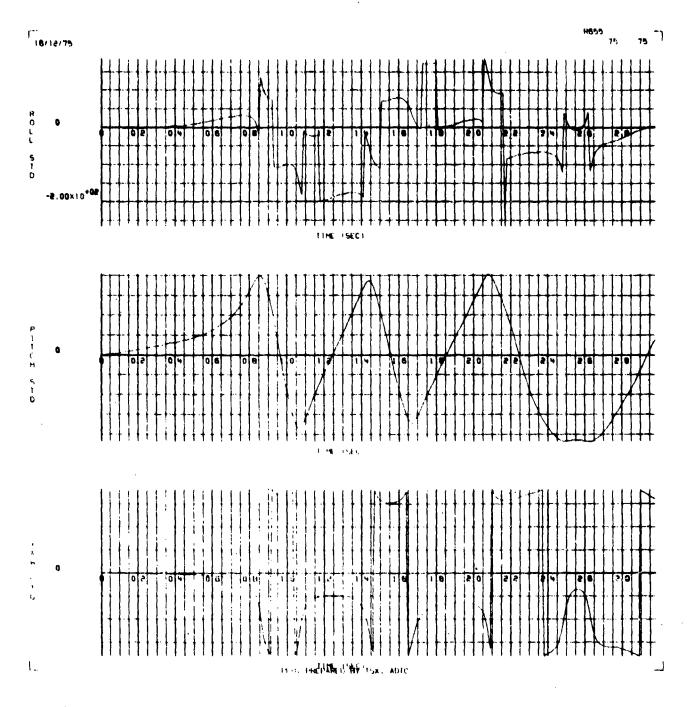


Figure X-8. $_{\varphi}$, $_{\theta}$, and $_{\Psi}$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX AA

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.7

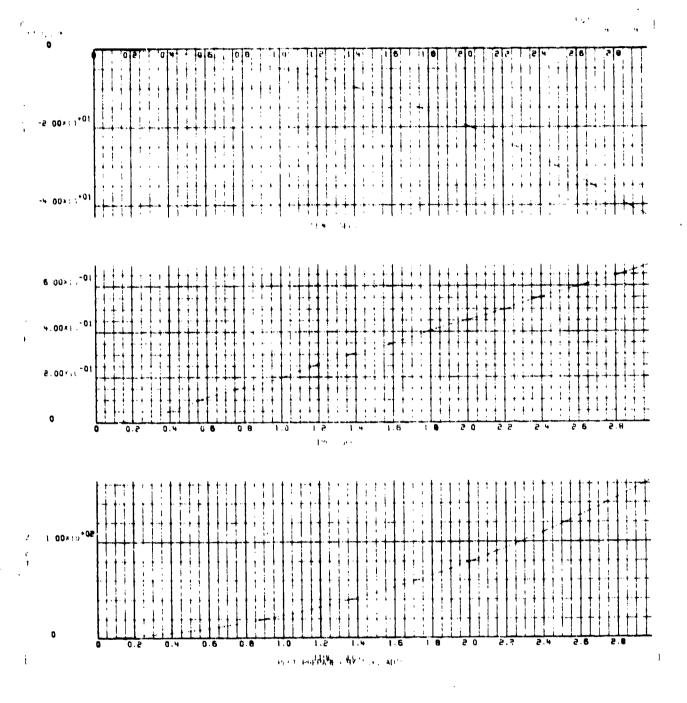


Figure AA-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

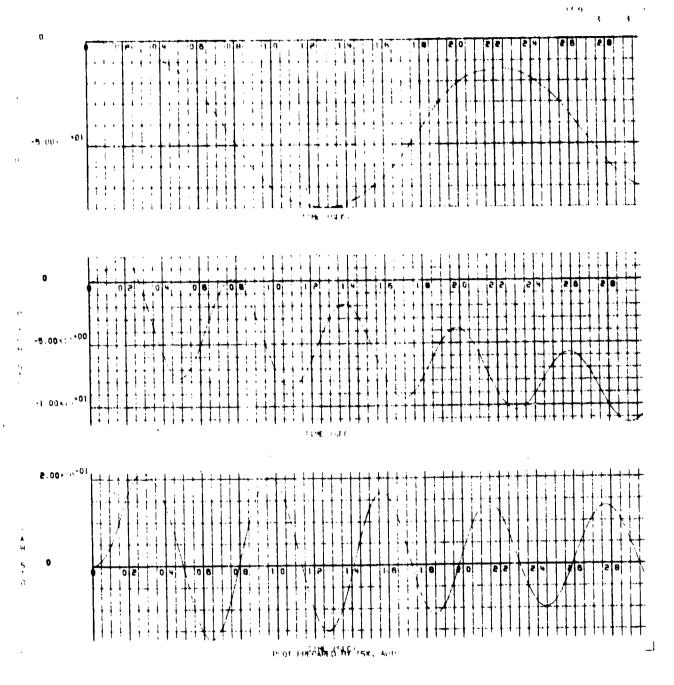


Figure AA-2. •, 0, and y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

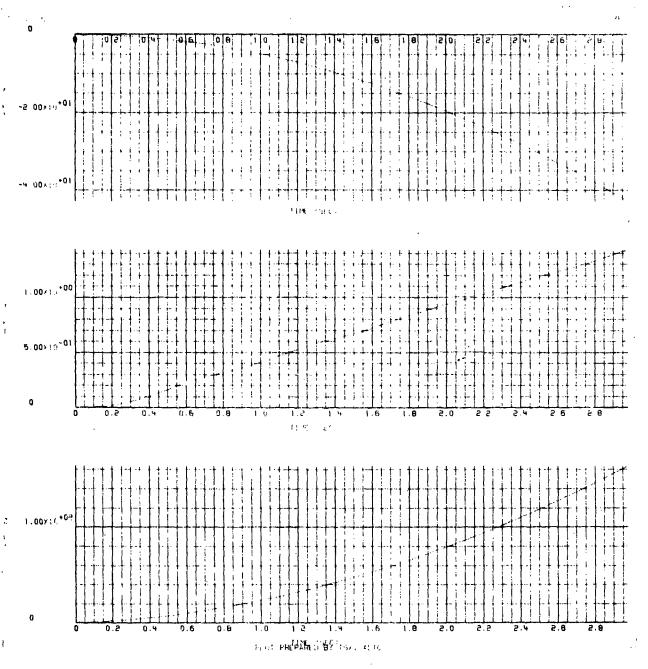


Figure AA-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

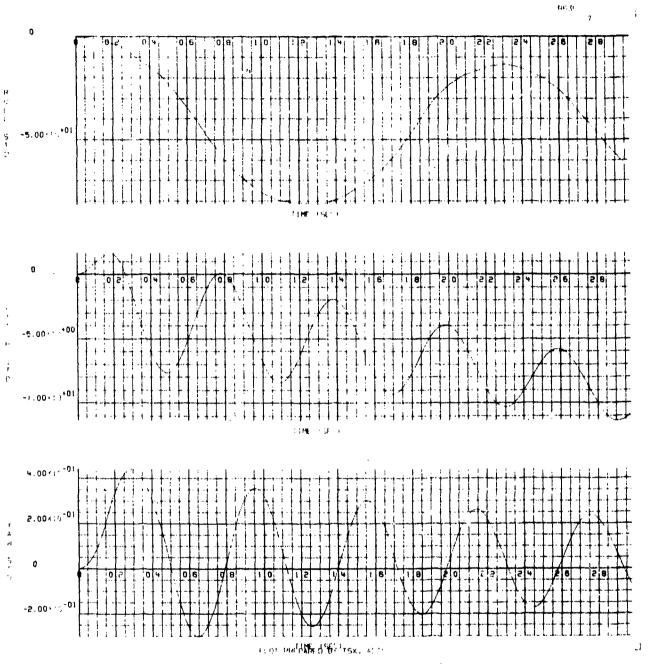


Figure AA-4. φ, θ, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

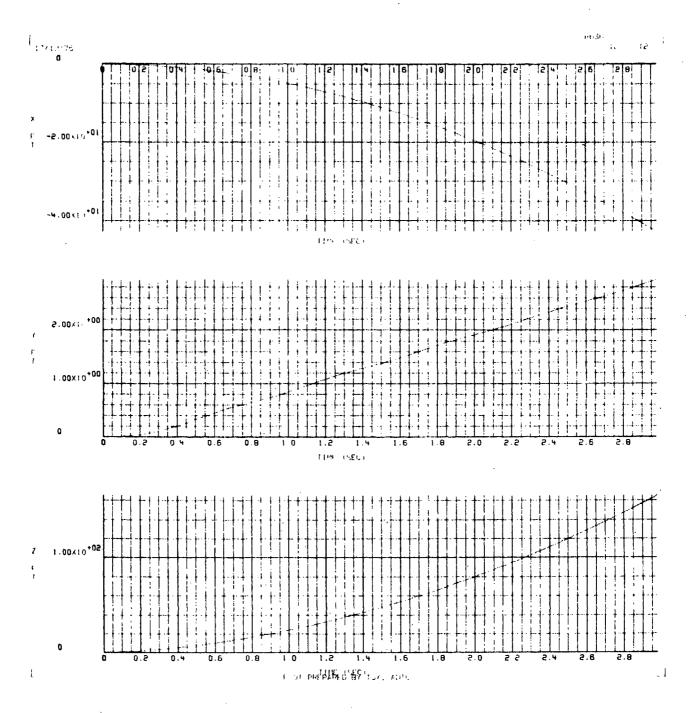


Figure AA-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

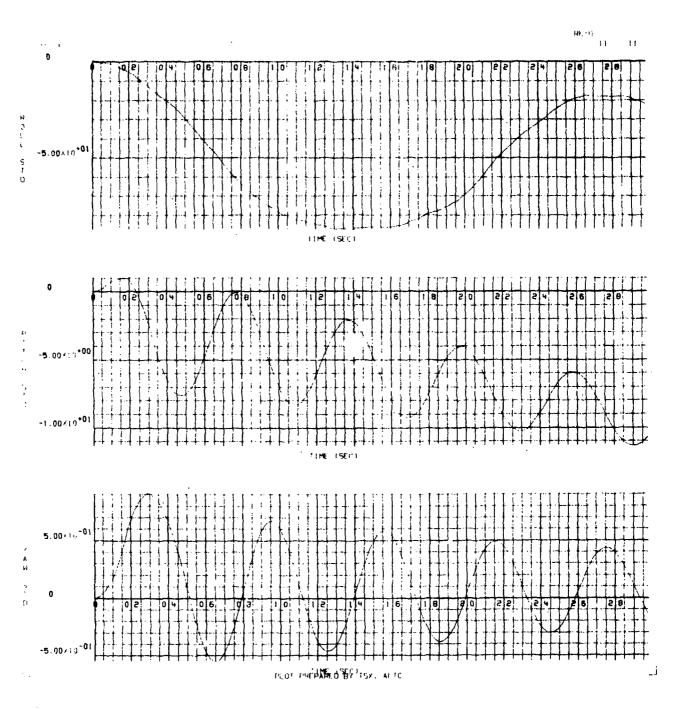


Figure AA-6. ϕ , θ , and ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

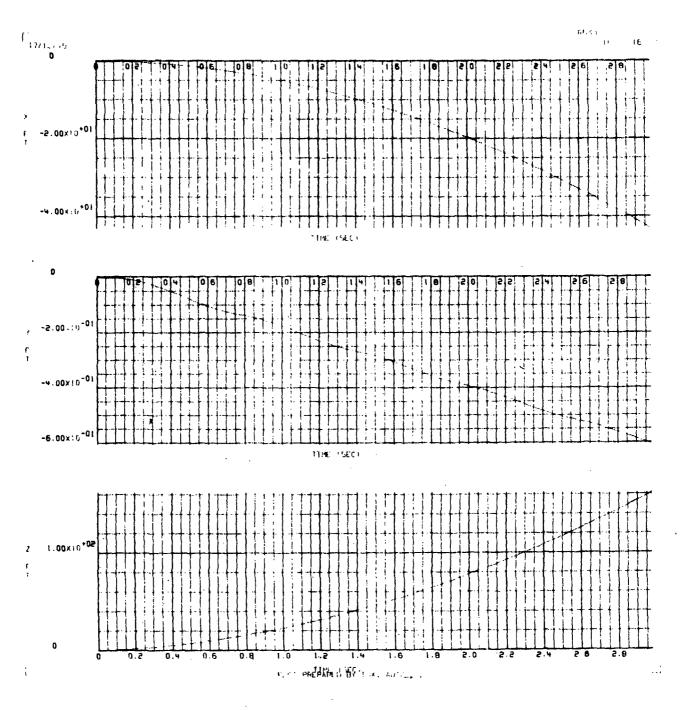


Figure AA-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

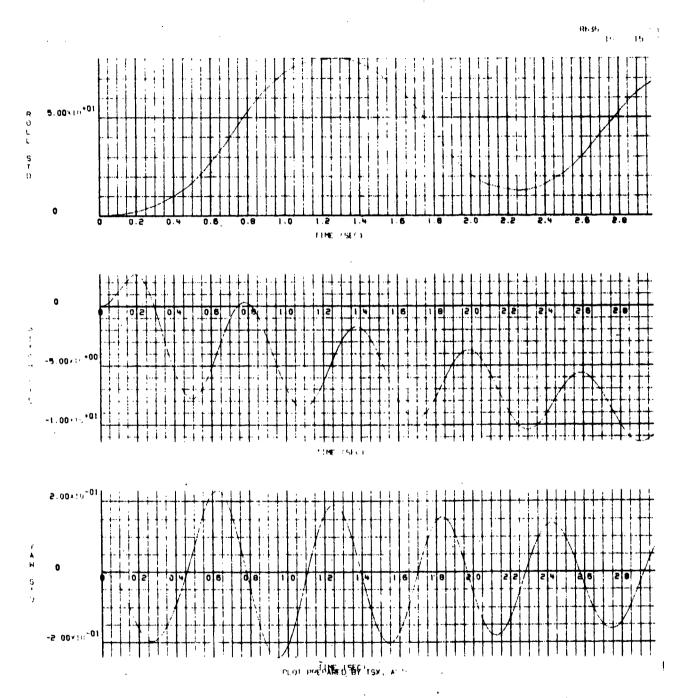


Figure AA-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX BB

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.85

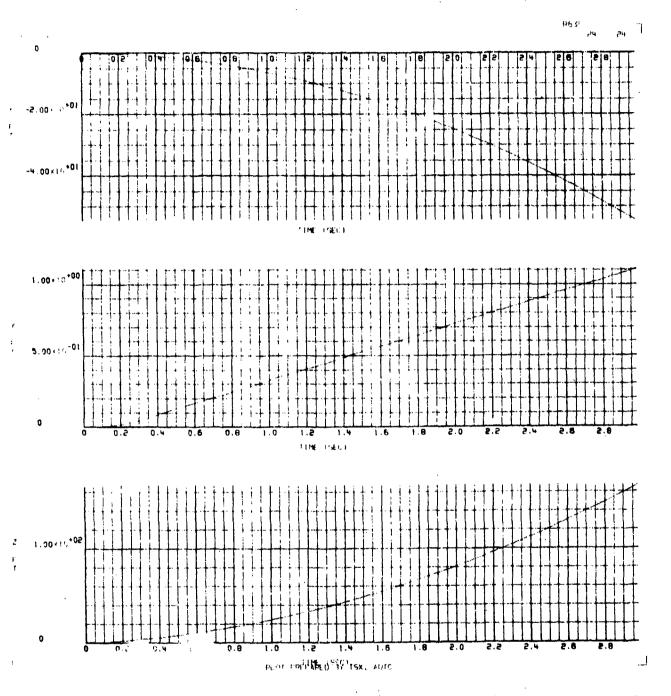


Figure BB-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

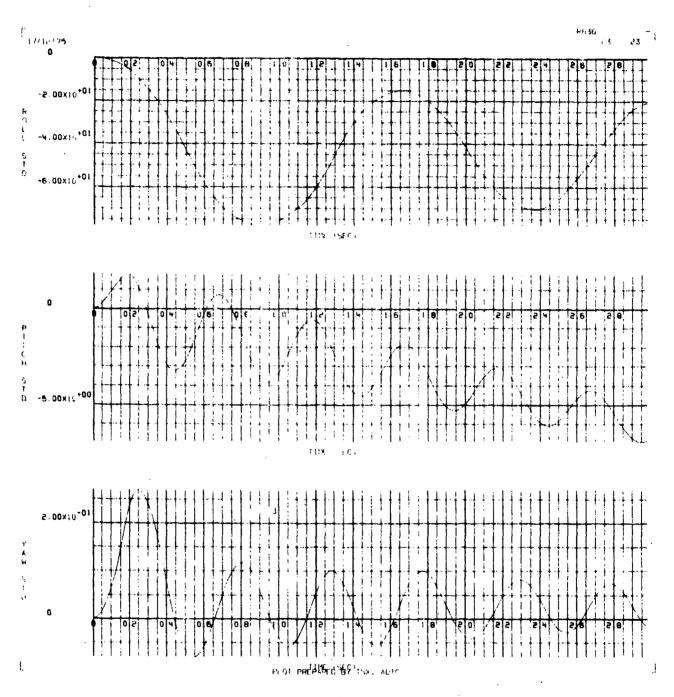


Figure BB-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

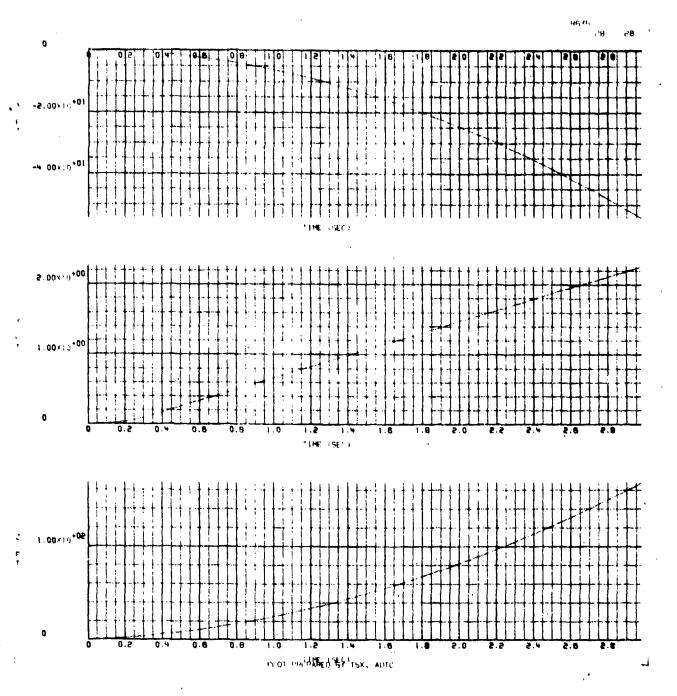


Figure BB-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

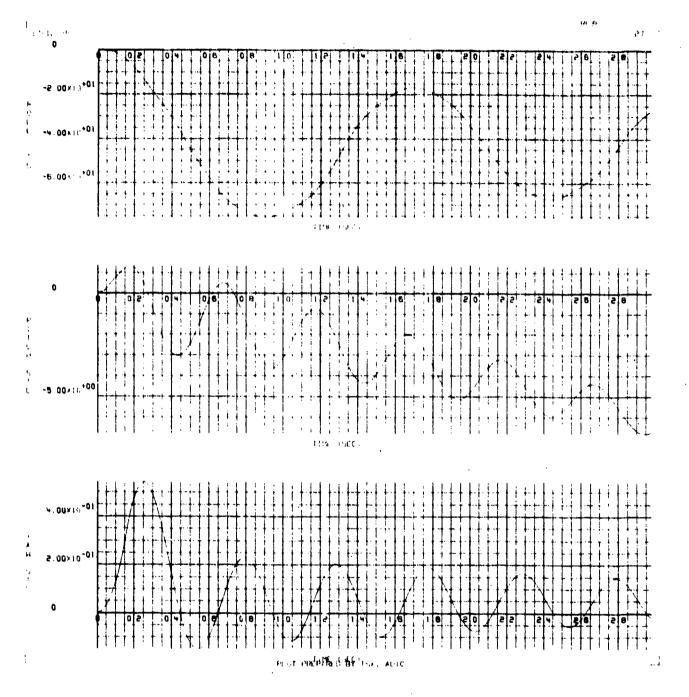


Figure BB-4. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$Y\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

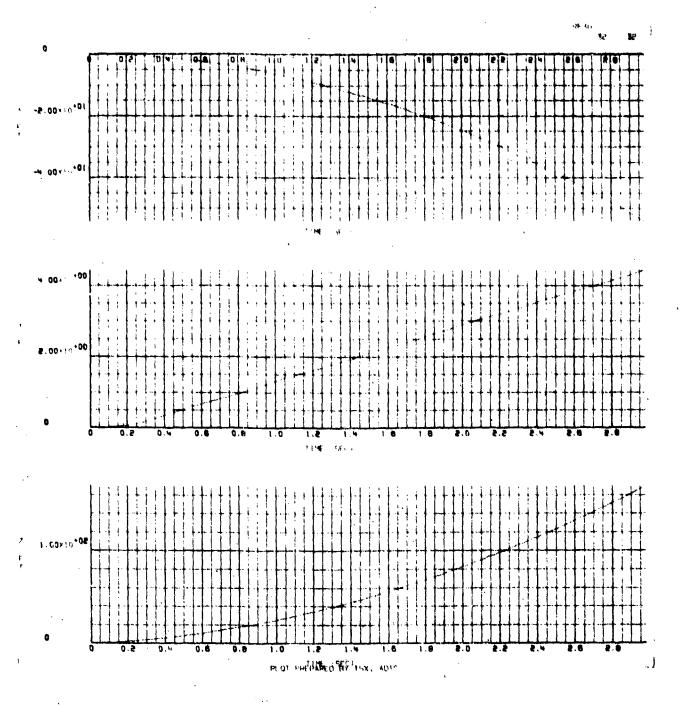


Figure BB-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

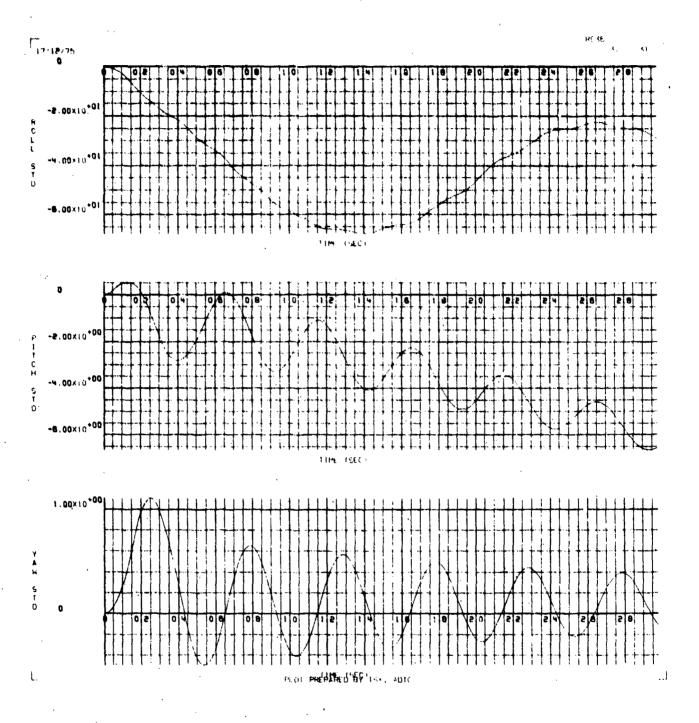


Figure BB-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

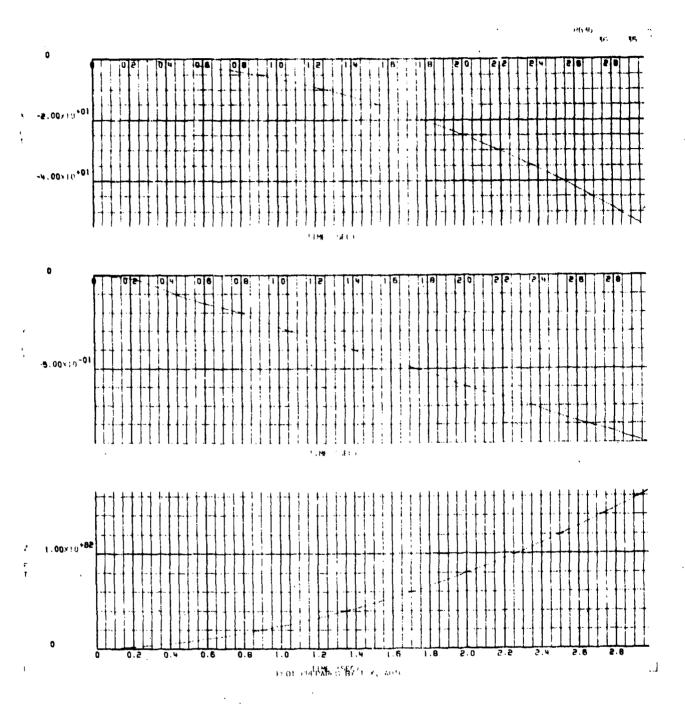


Figure BB-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

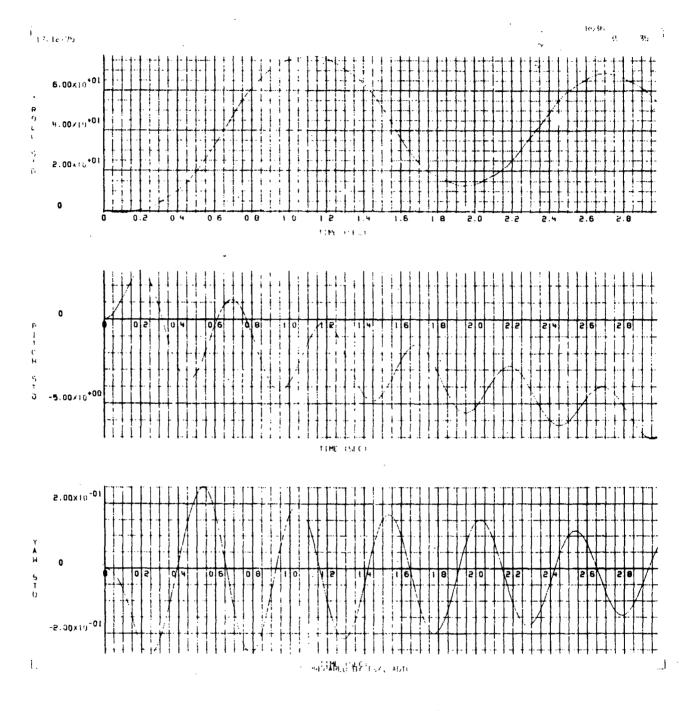


Figure BB-8. ϕ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX CC

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING PROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.95

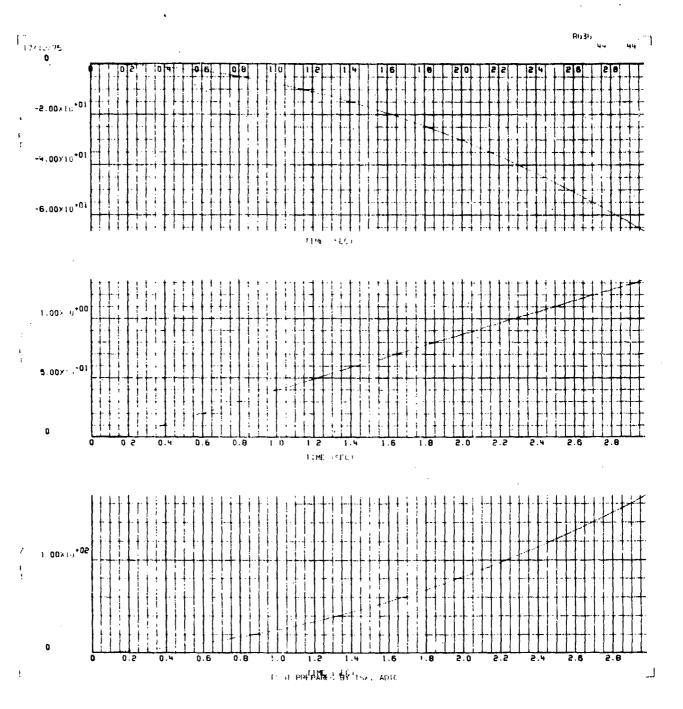


Figure CC-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

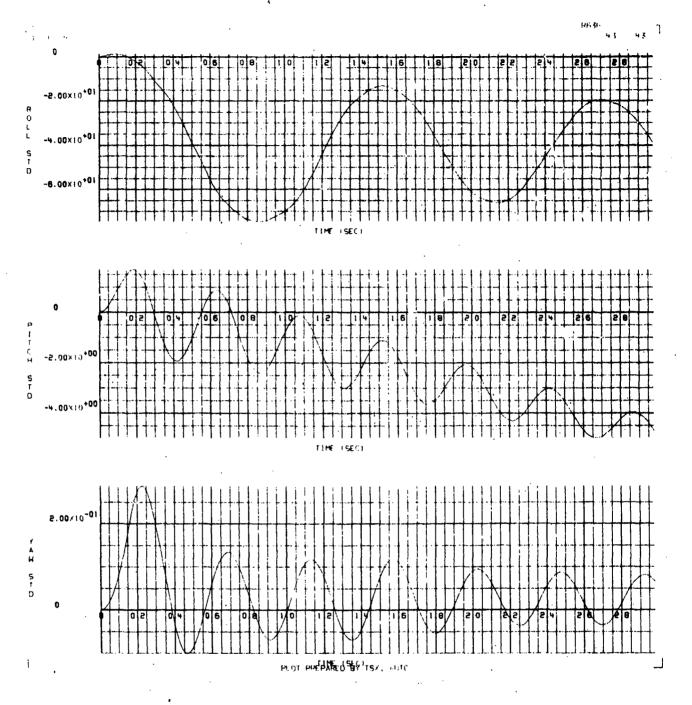


Figure CC-2. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\psi\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

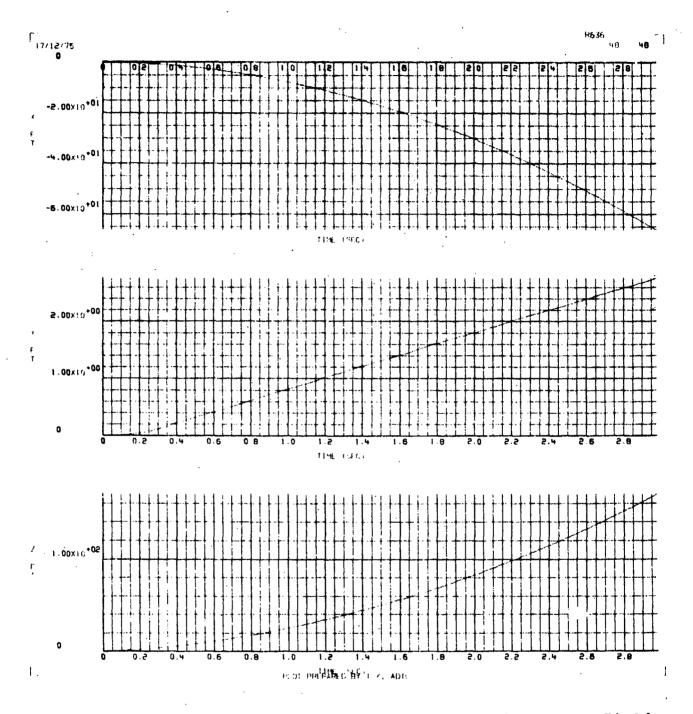


Figure CC-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

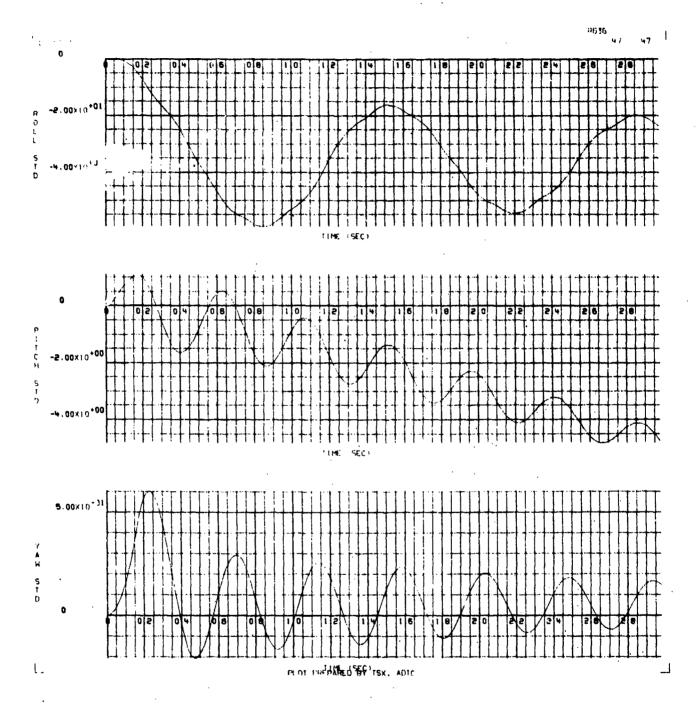


Figure CC-4. \$\phi\$, 0, and \text{Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

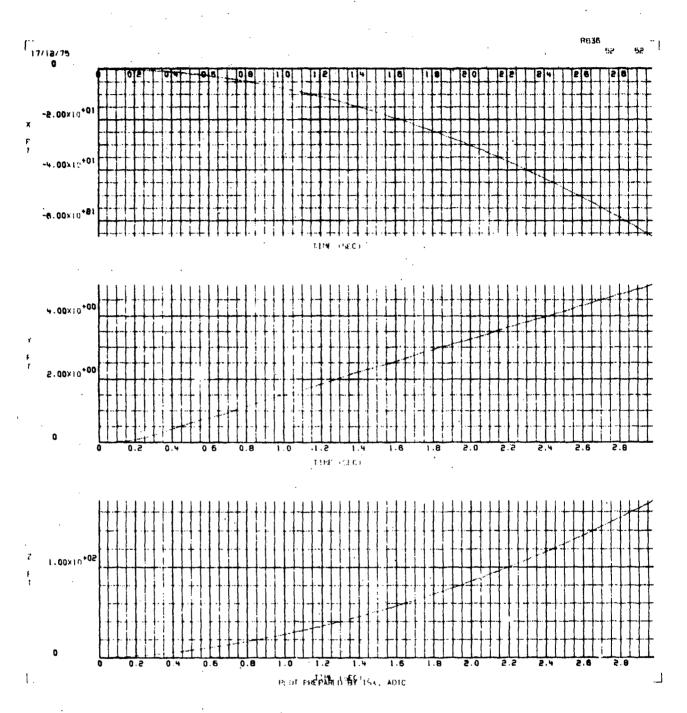


Figure CC-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

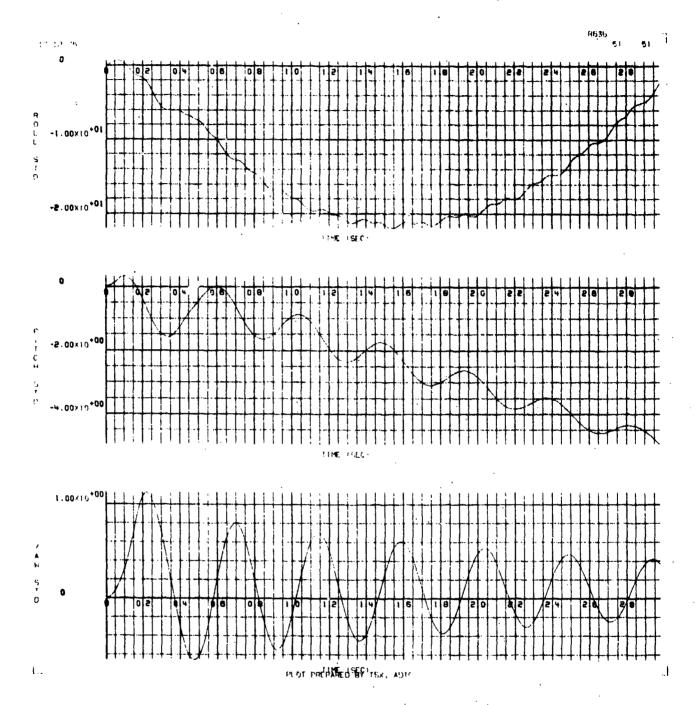


Figure CC-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

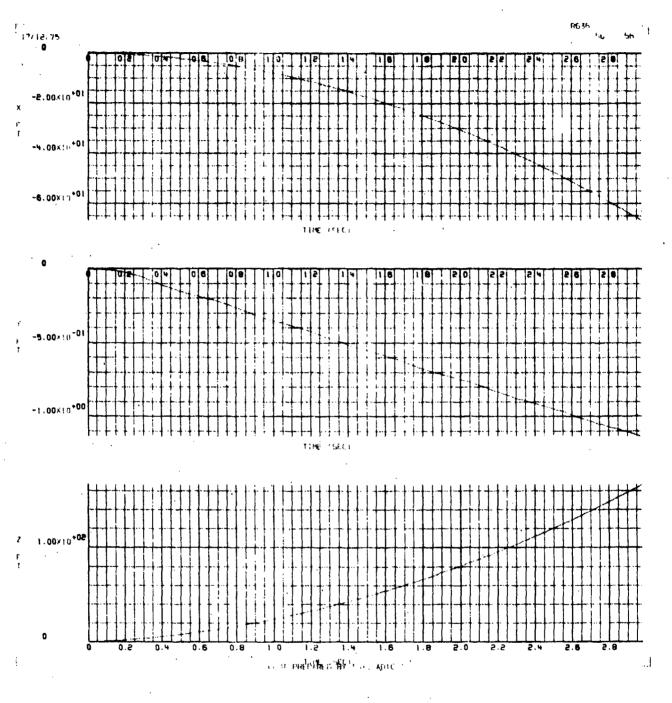


Figure CC-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

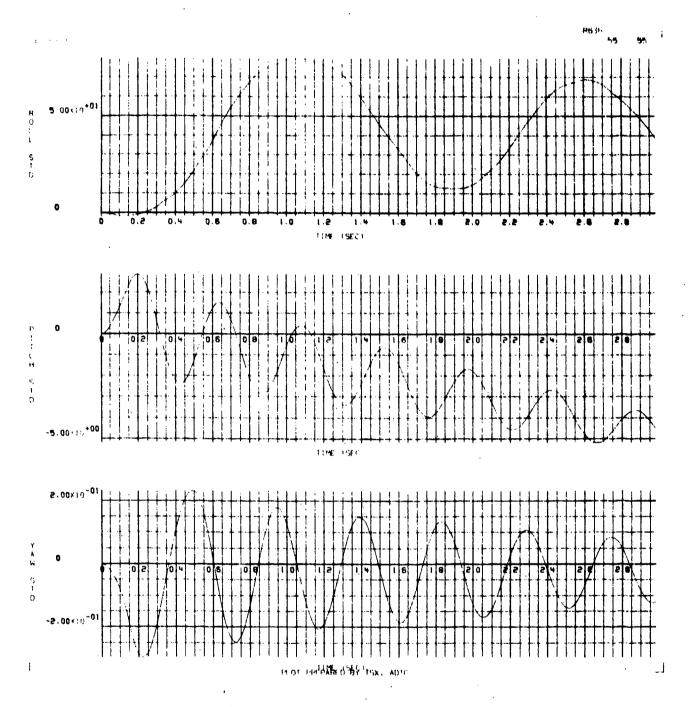


Figure CC-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX DD

GBU-12 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 1.2

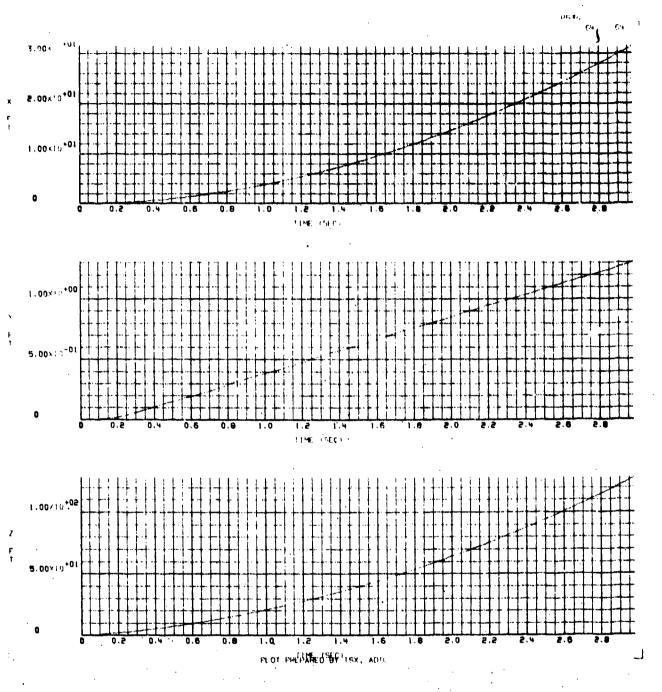


Figure DD-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

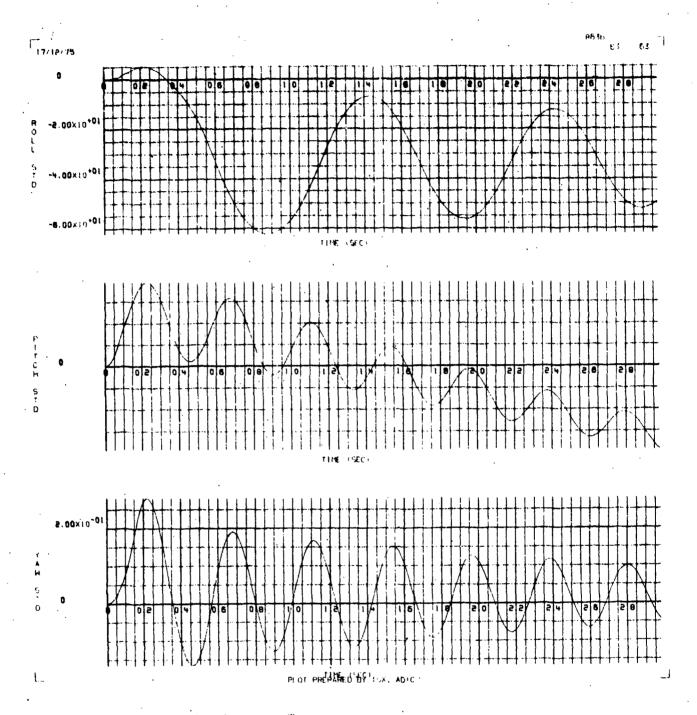


Figure DD-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

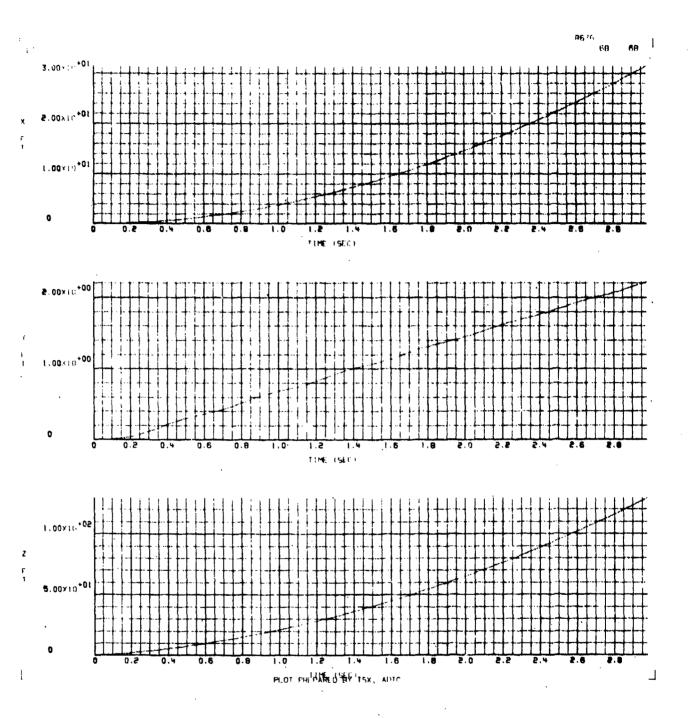


Figure DD-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

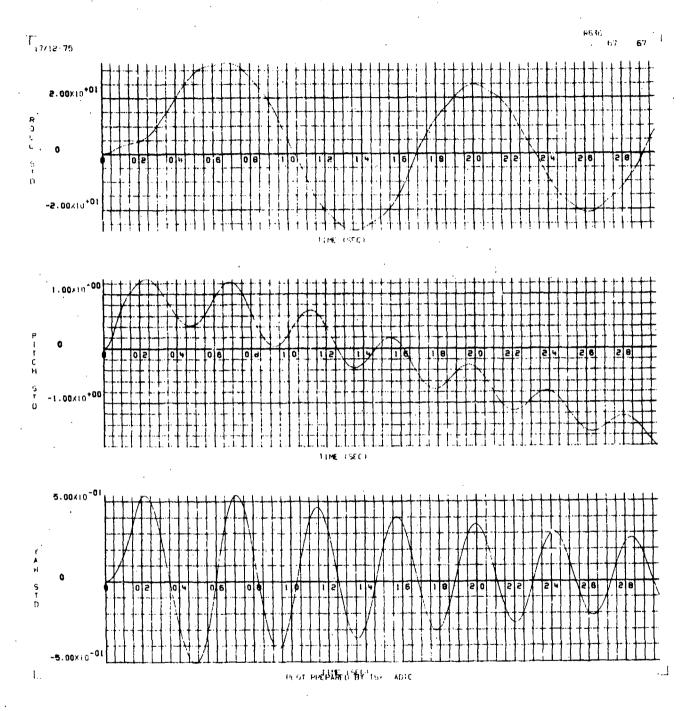


Figure DD-4. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$Y\$}}}\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

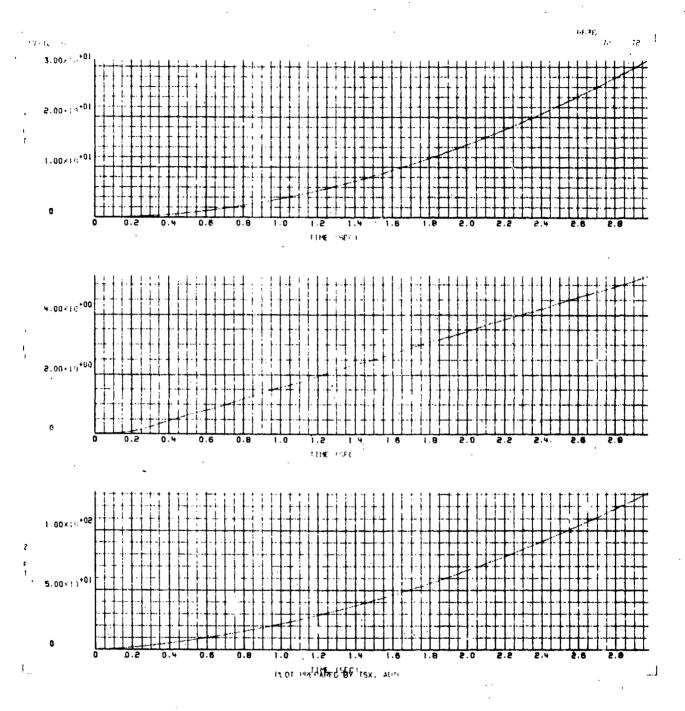


Figure DD-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

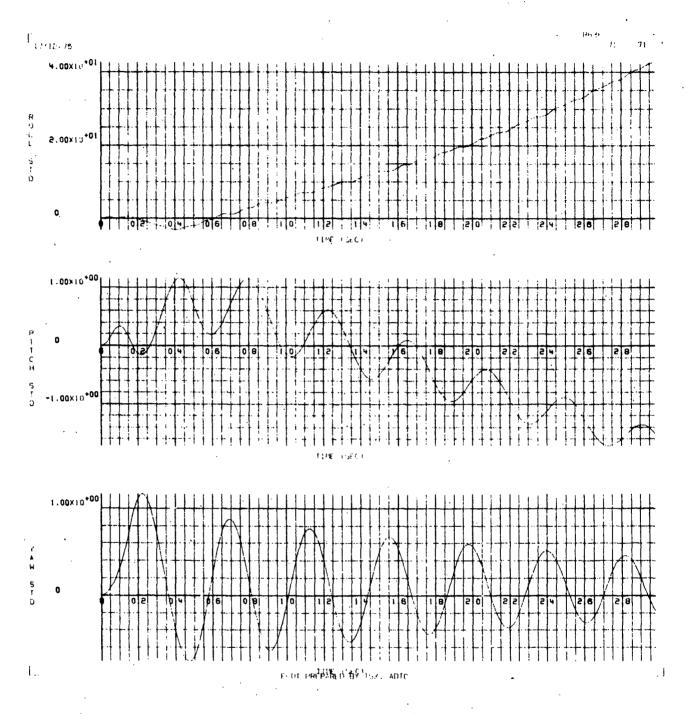


Figure DD-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rocation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

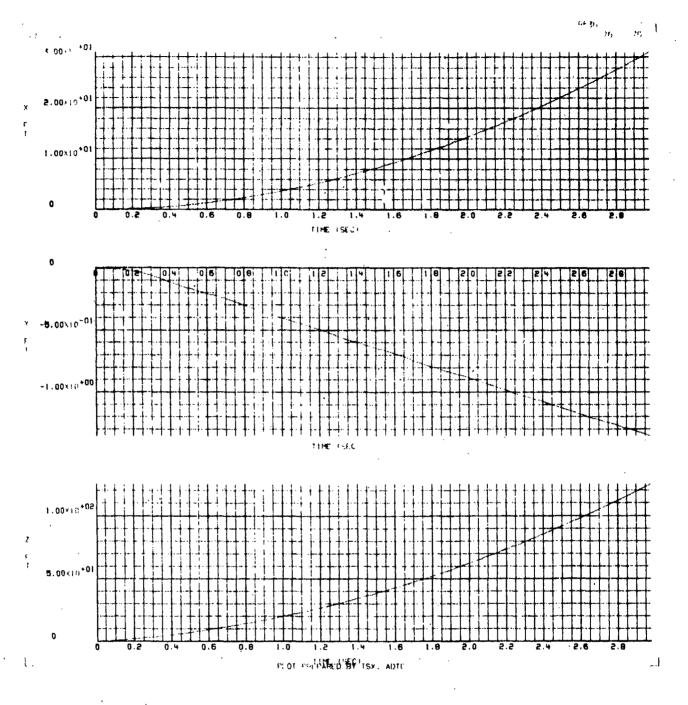


Figure DD-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

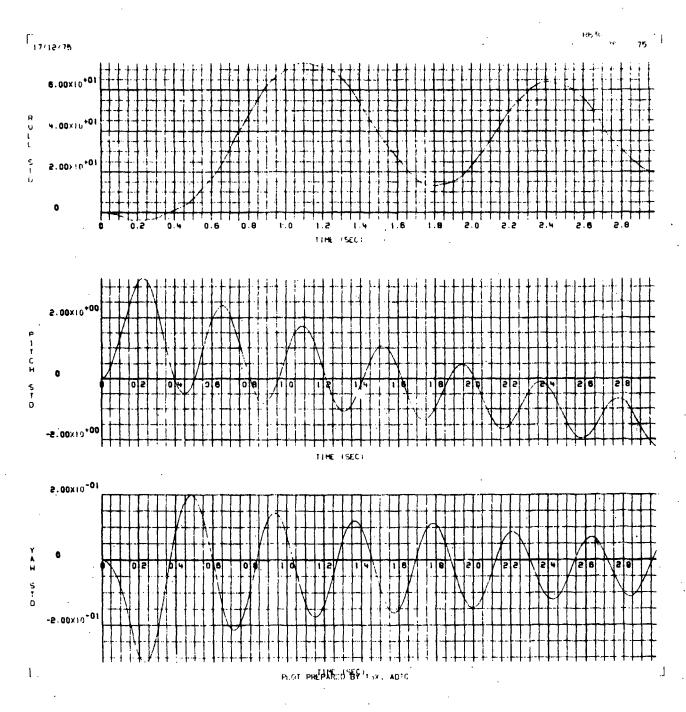


Figure DD-8. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\text{\$\text{\$Y\$} Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of \$-1/2}

APPENDIX EE

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.7

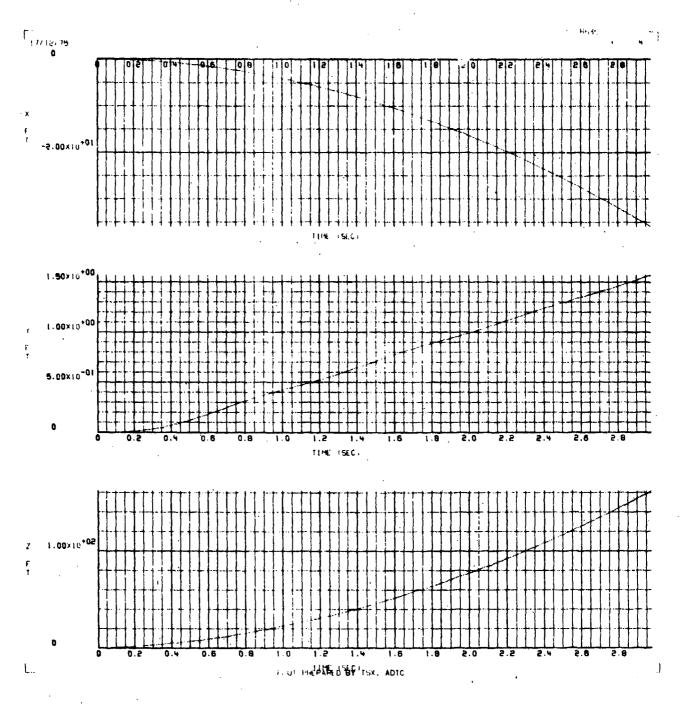


Figure EE-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

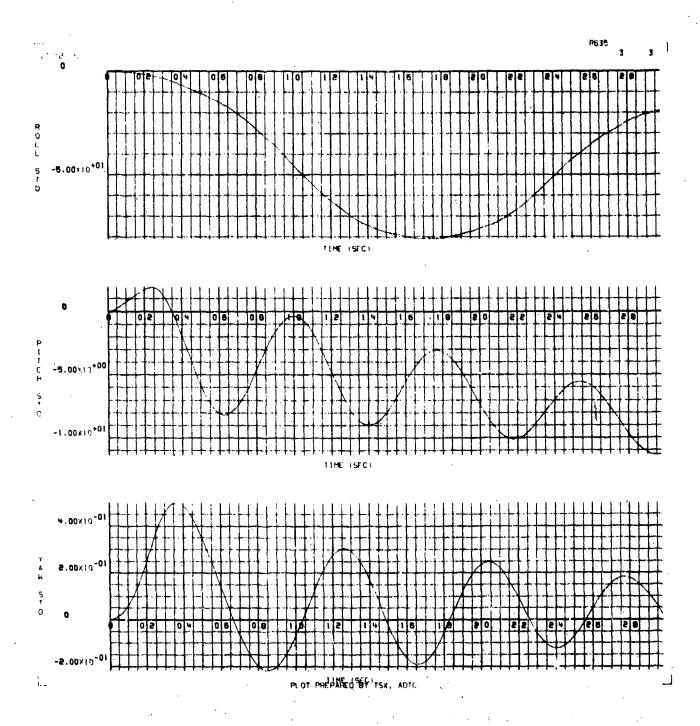


Figure EE-2. 6, 6, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

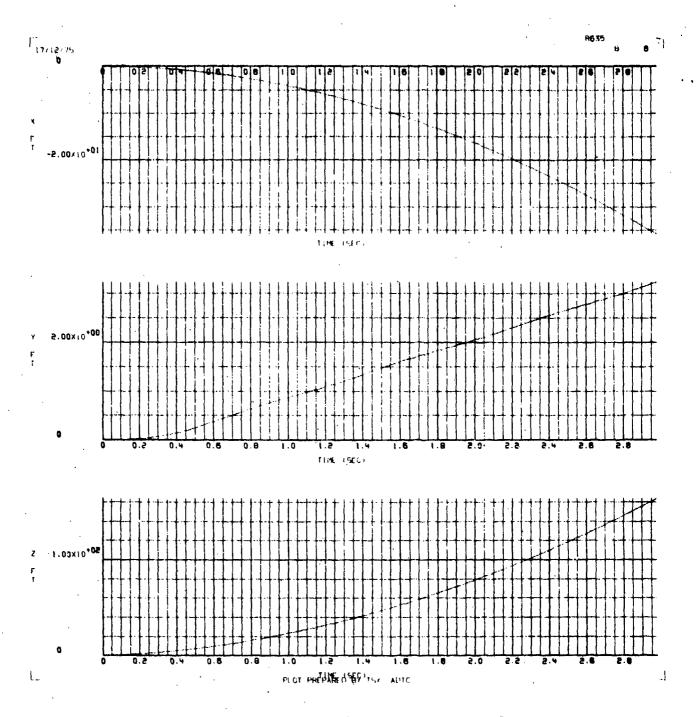


Figure EE-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

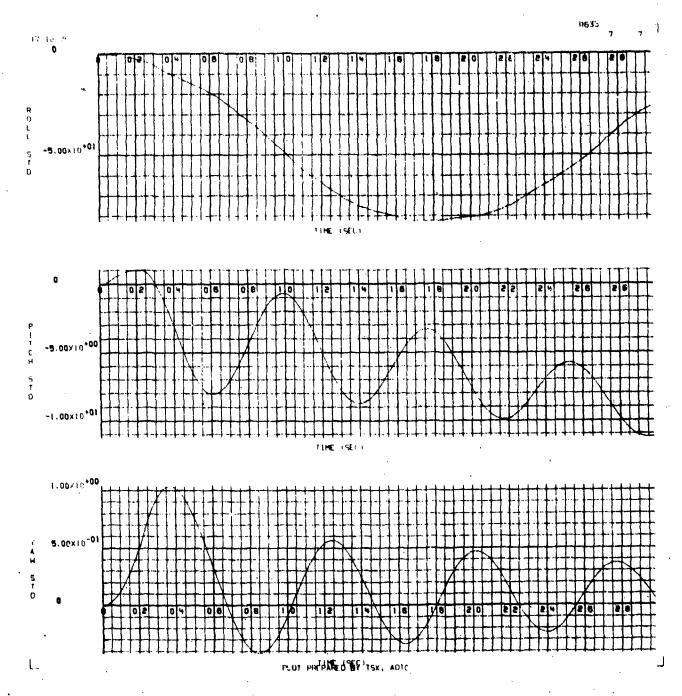


Figure EE-4. \$\phi\$, 0, and Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

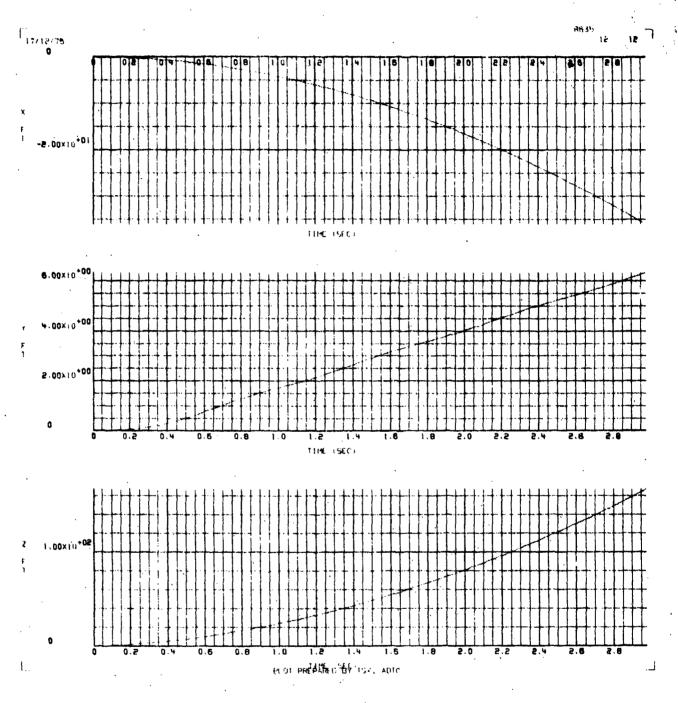


Figure EE-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

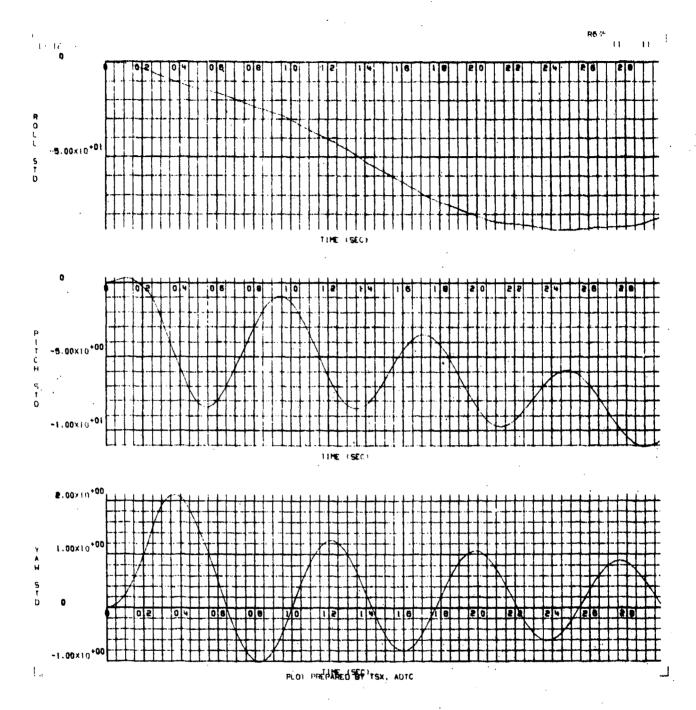


Figure EE-6. \$\phi\$, 0, and \text{Y Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2}

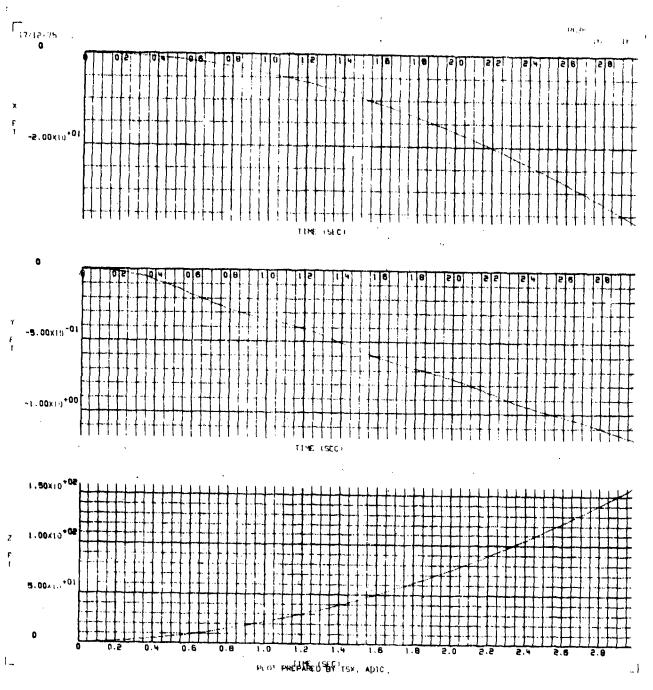


Figure EE-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

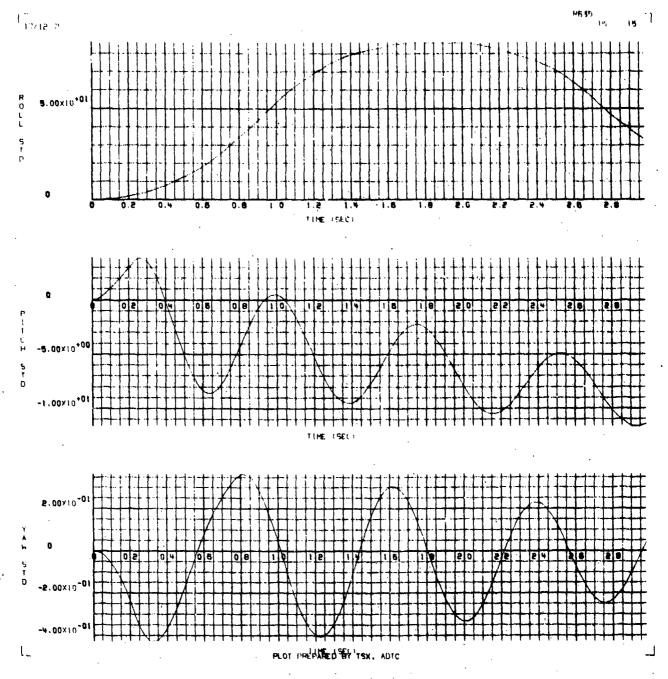


Figure EE-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX FF

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.85

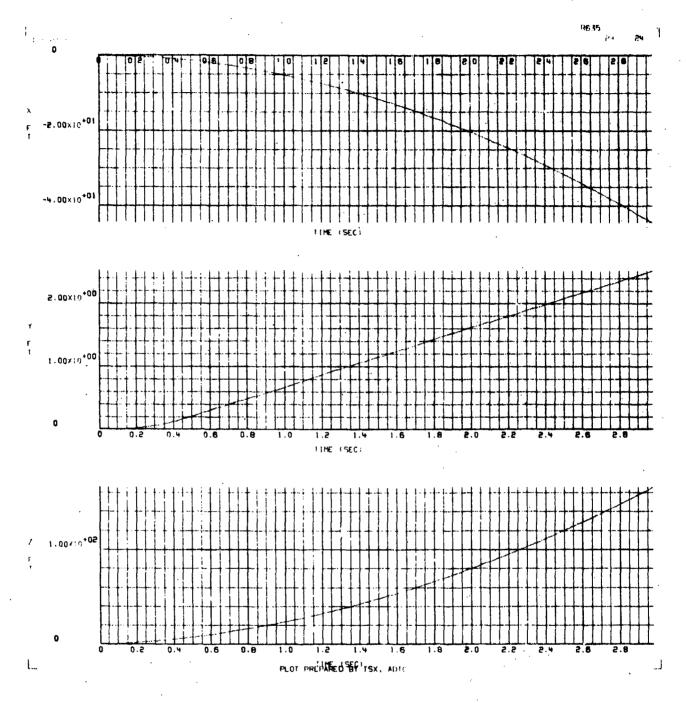


Figure FF-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

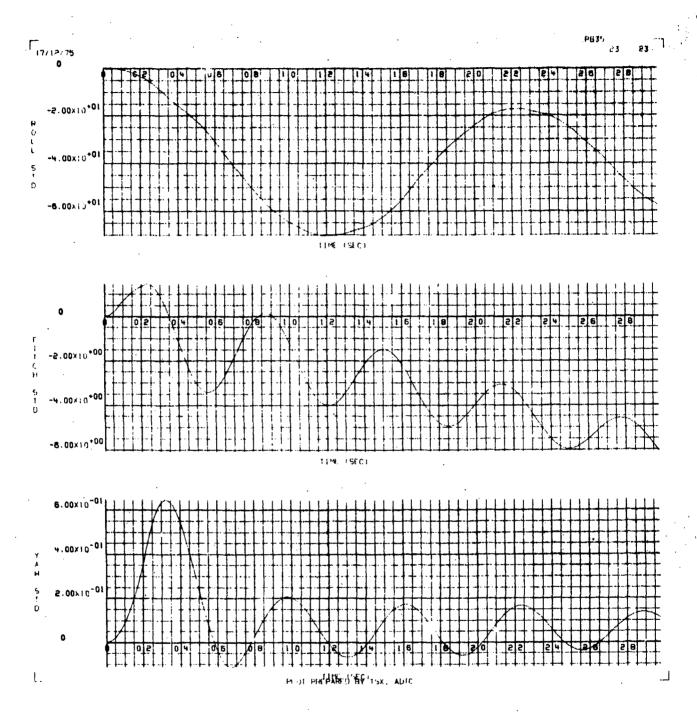


Figure FF-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

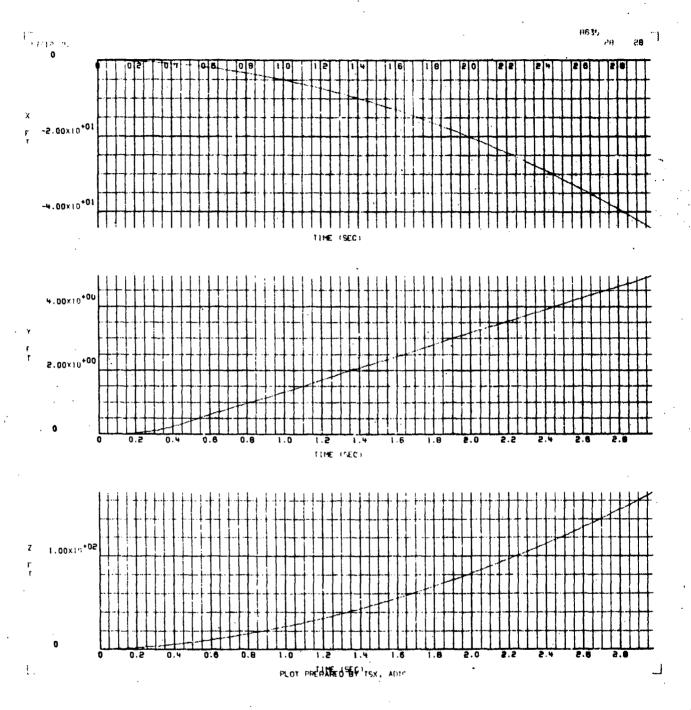


Figure FF-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

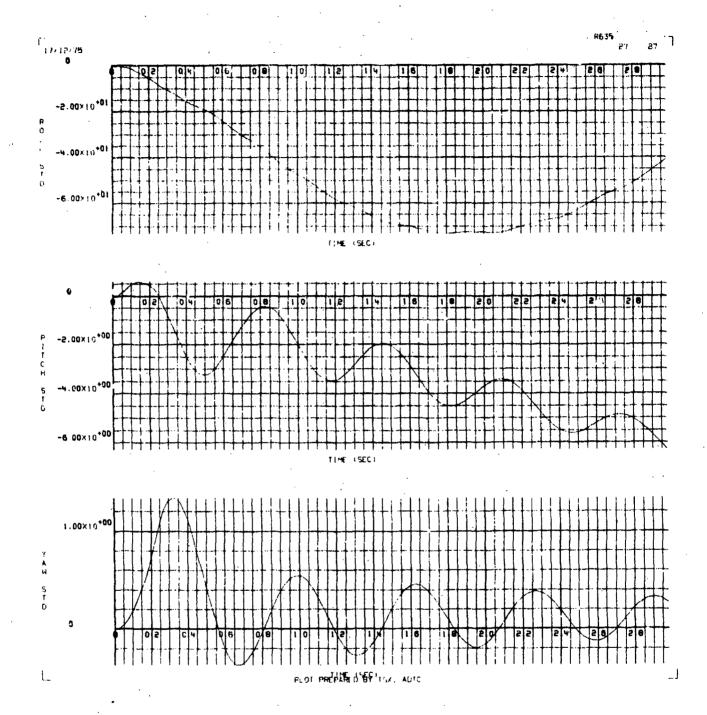


Figure FF-4. \$\phi\$, \$\theta\$, and \$\phi\$ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

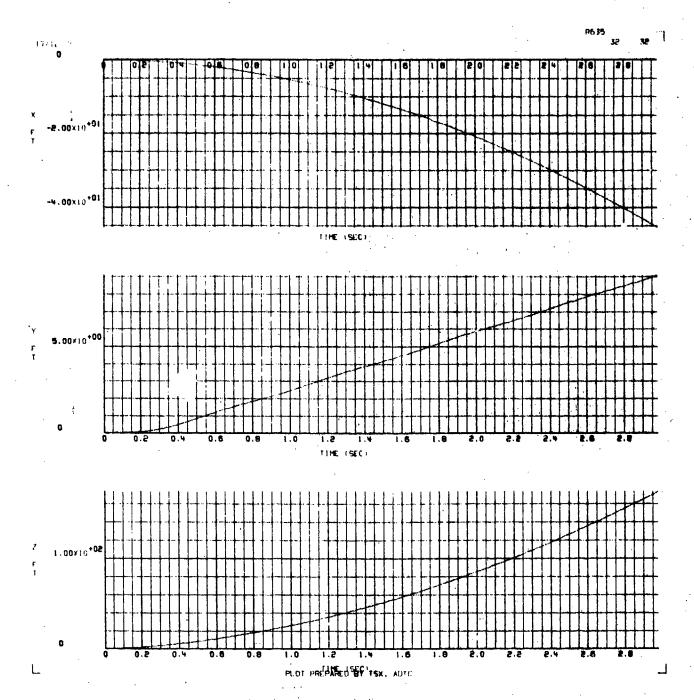


Figure FF-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

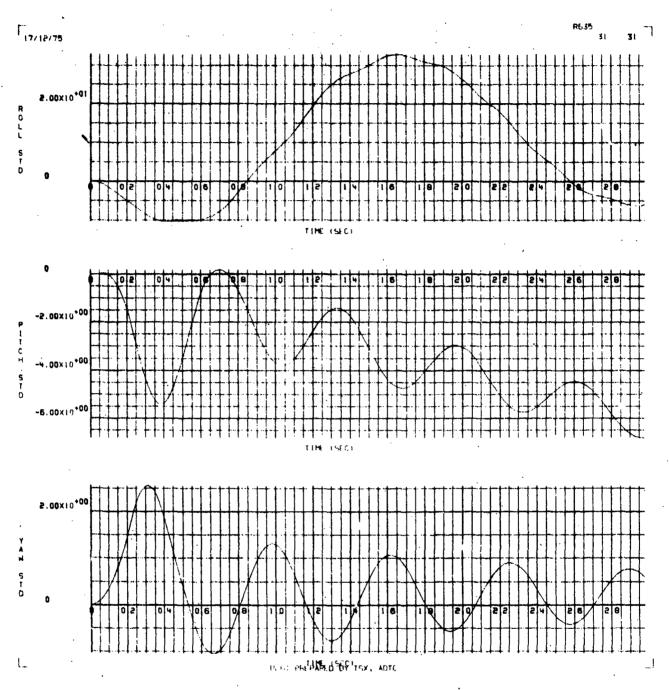


Figure FF-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

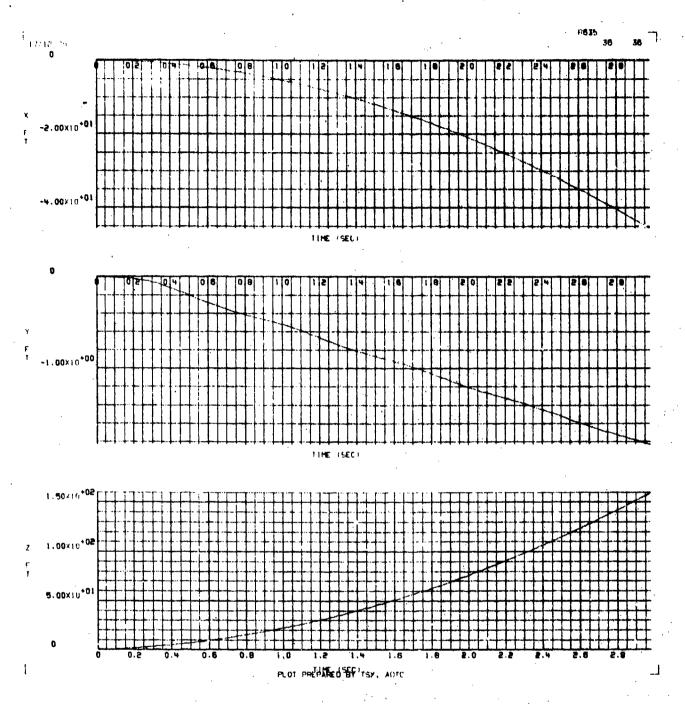


Figure FF-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

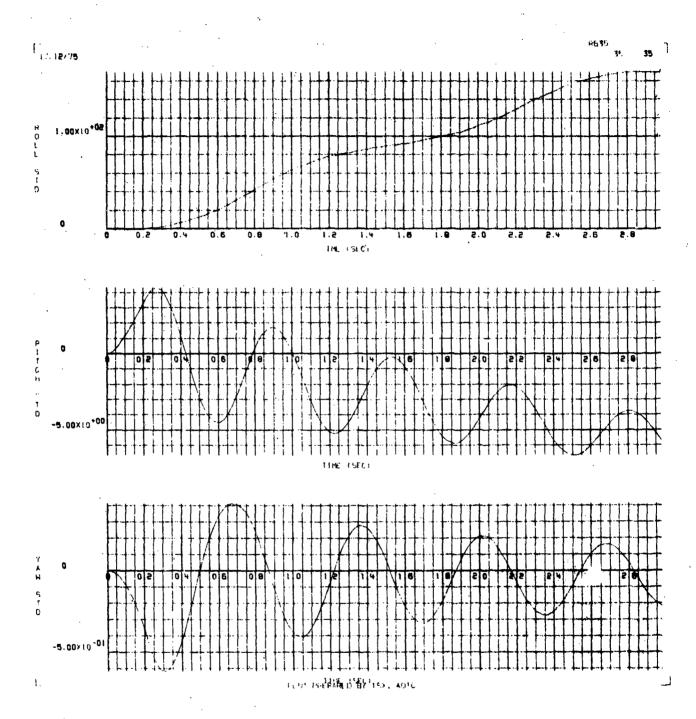


Figure FF-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Pield Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX GG

GBU-10 BOMB TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 0.95

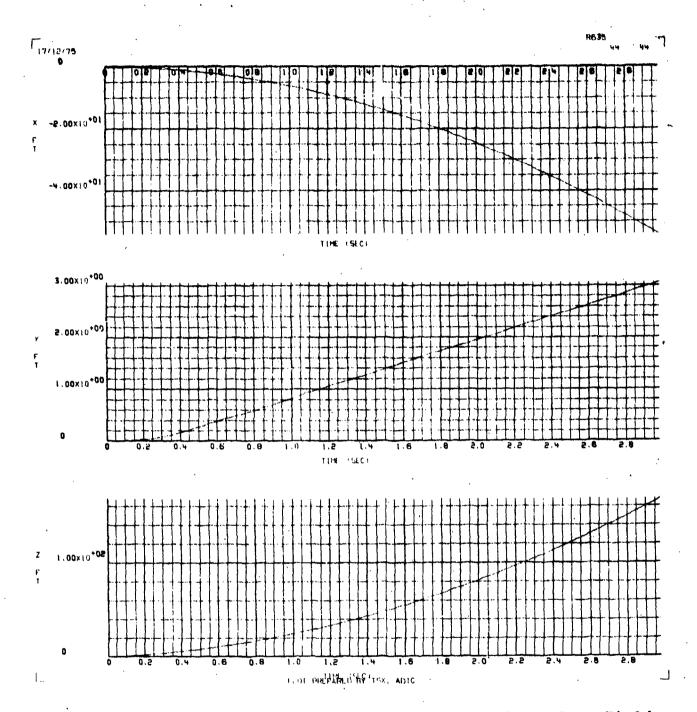


Figure GG-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

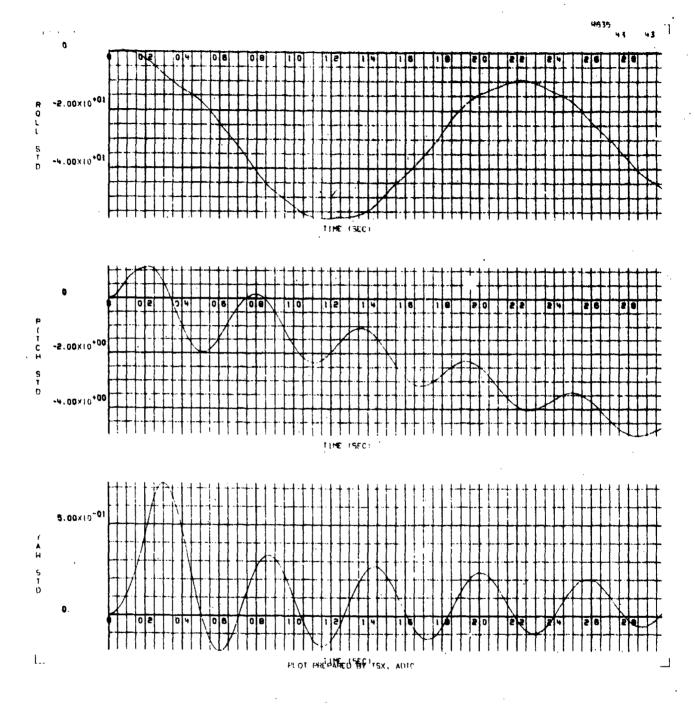


Figure GG-2. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

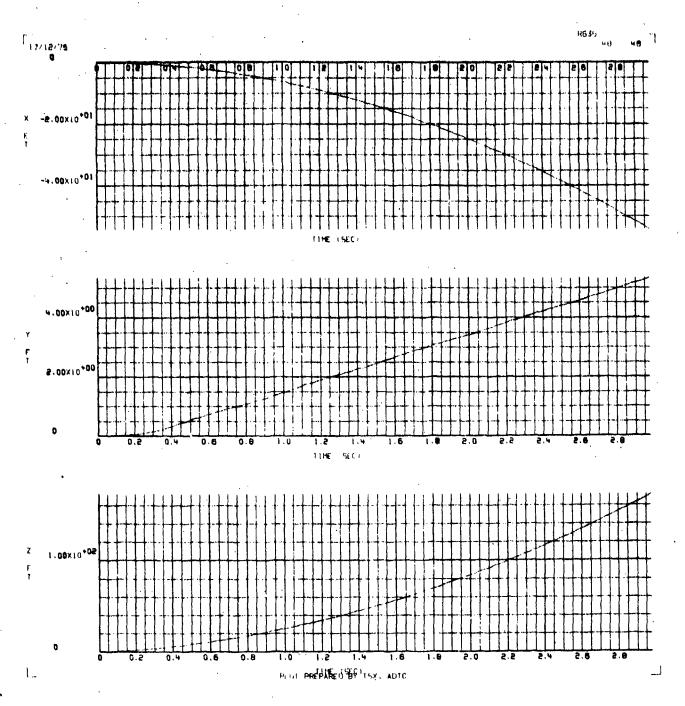


Figure GG-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

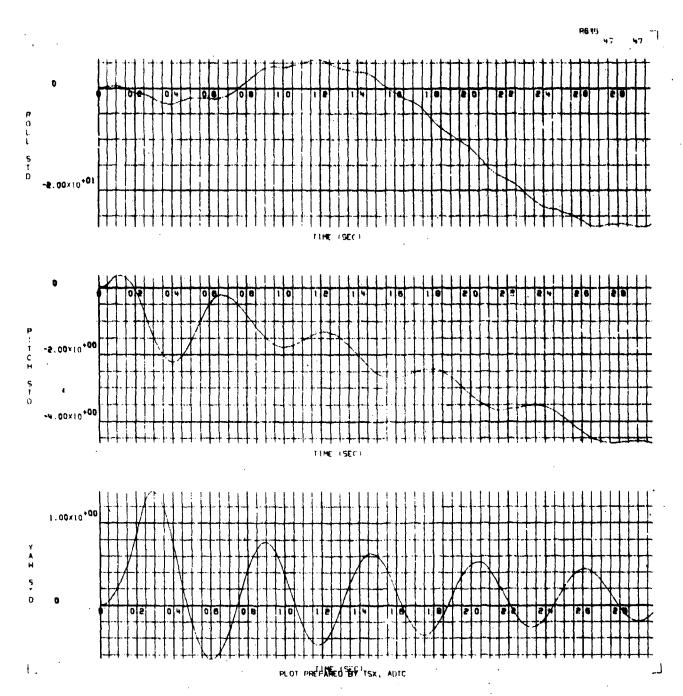


Figure GG-4. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

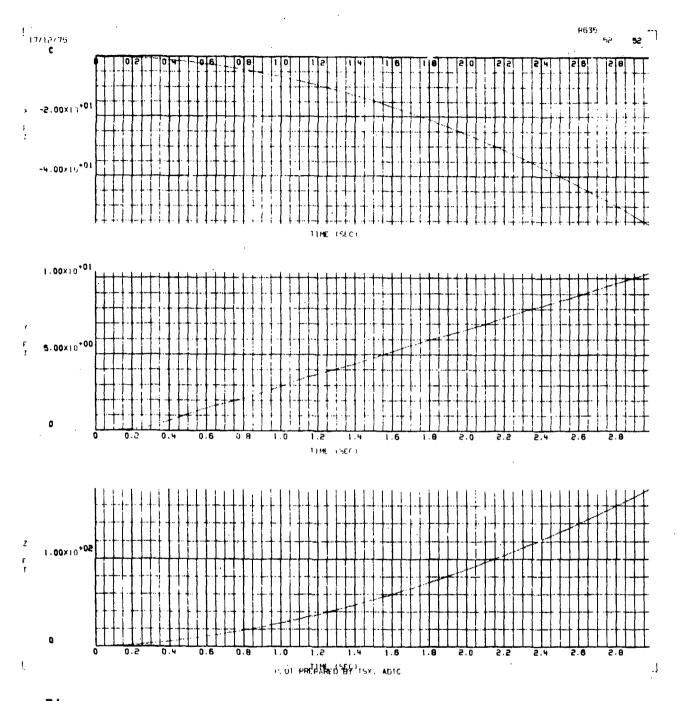


Figure GG-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

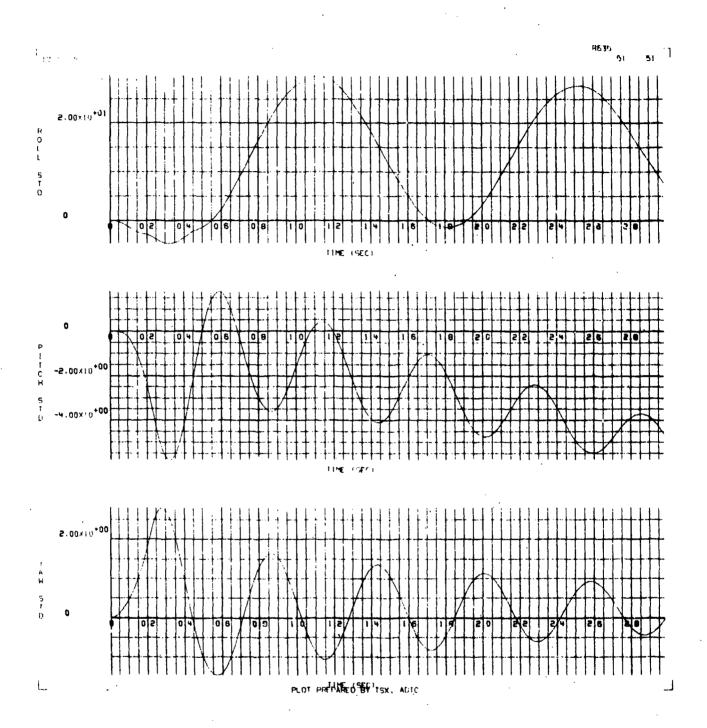


Figure GG-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

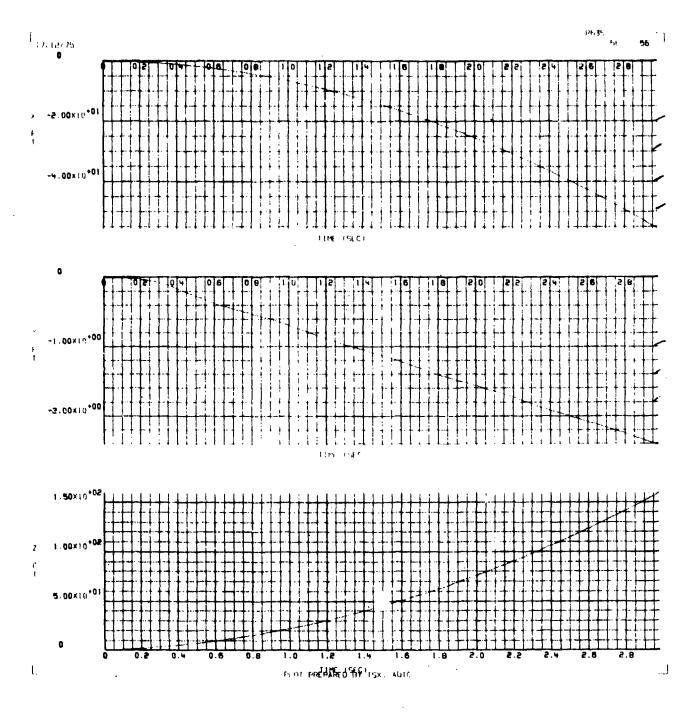


Figure GG-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

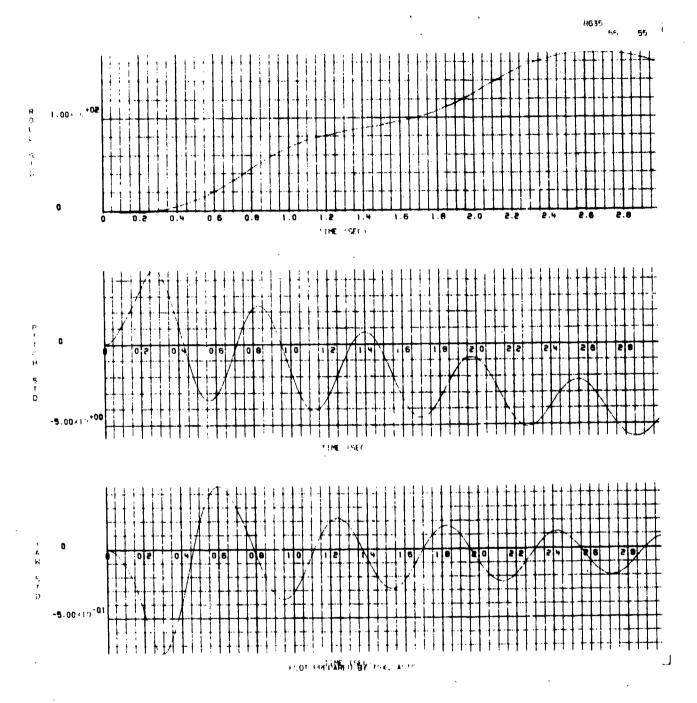


Figure GG-8. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of -1/2

APPENDIX HH

GBU-10 BOMD TRAJECTORIES RESULTING FROM A PARTIAL FIN OPENING AT MACH 1.2

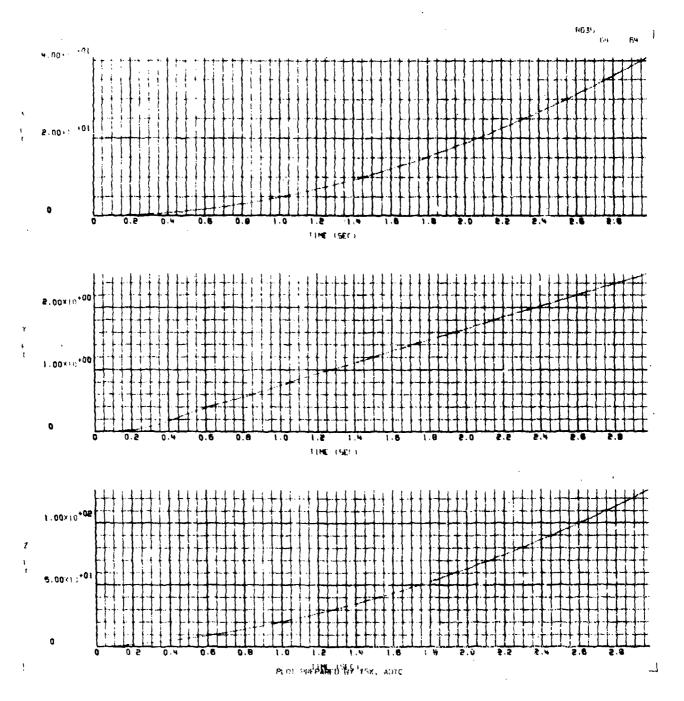


Figure HH-1. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

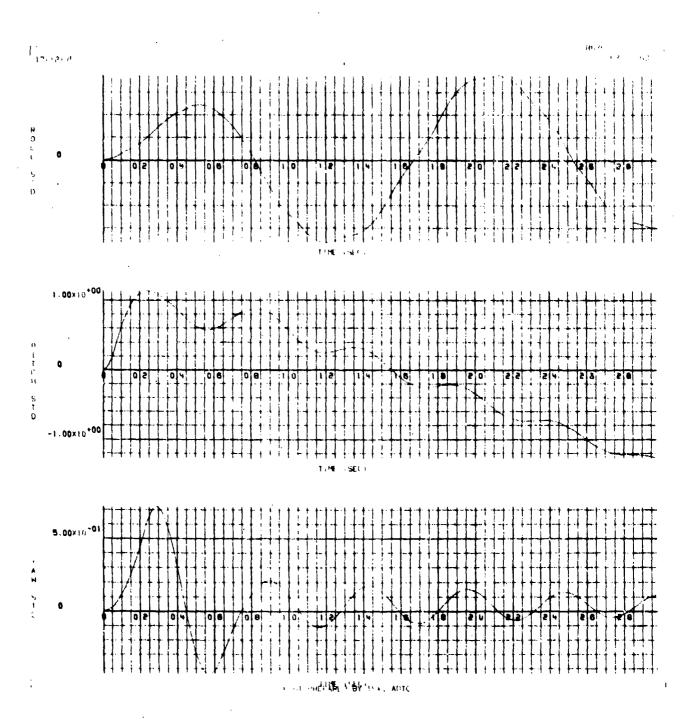


Figure HH-2. •, 0, and w Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1/2

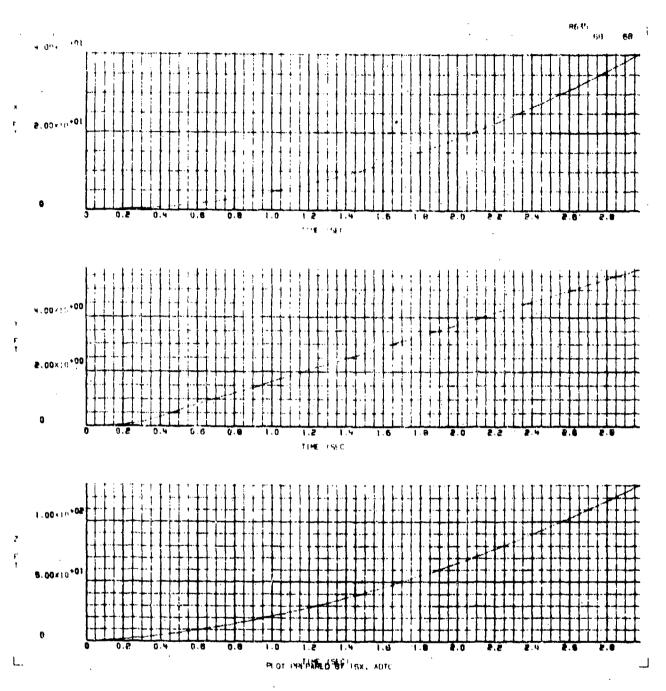


Figure HH-3. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (as measured in the wind tunnel)

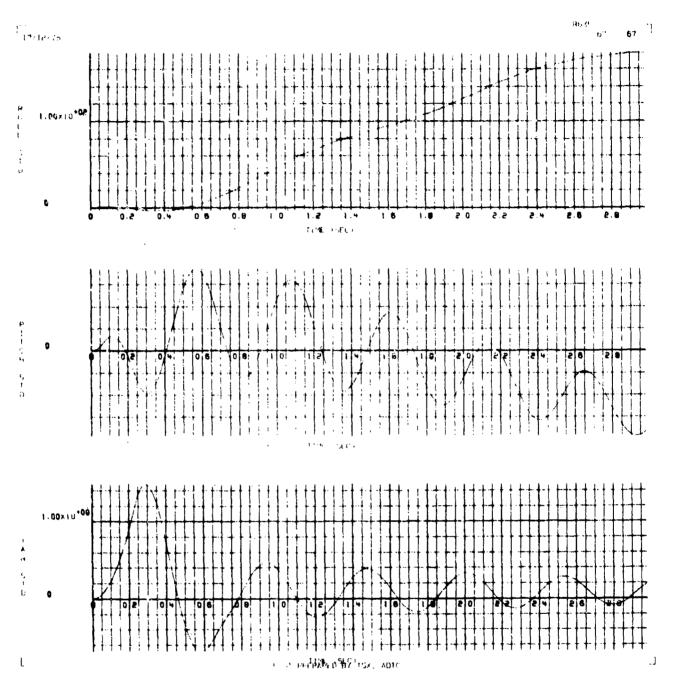


Figure HH-4. \$\phi\$, 8, and \times Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 1 (unchanged from the wind tunnel measured values)

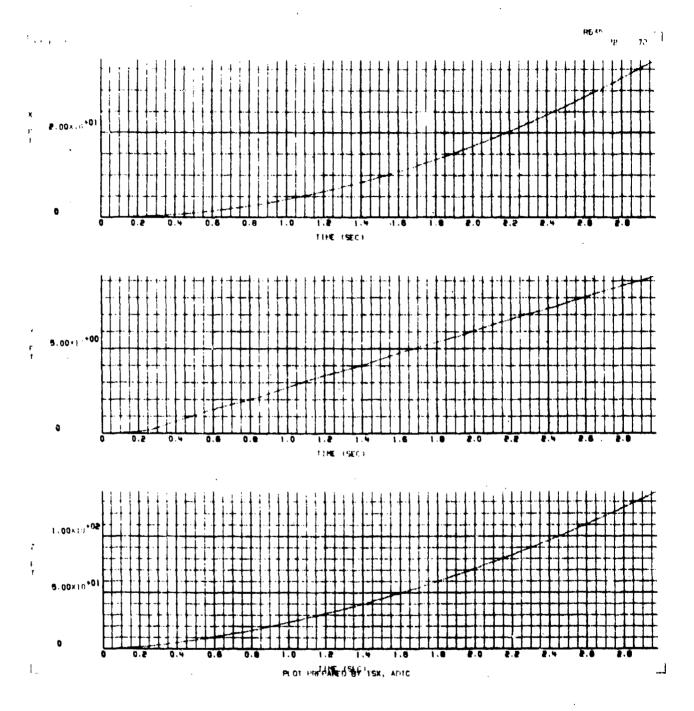


Figure HH-5. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

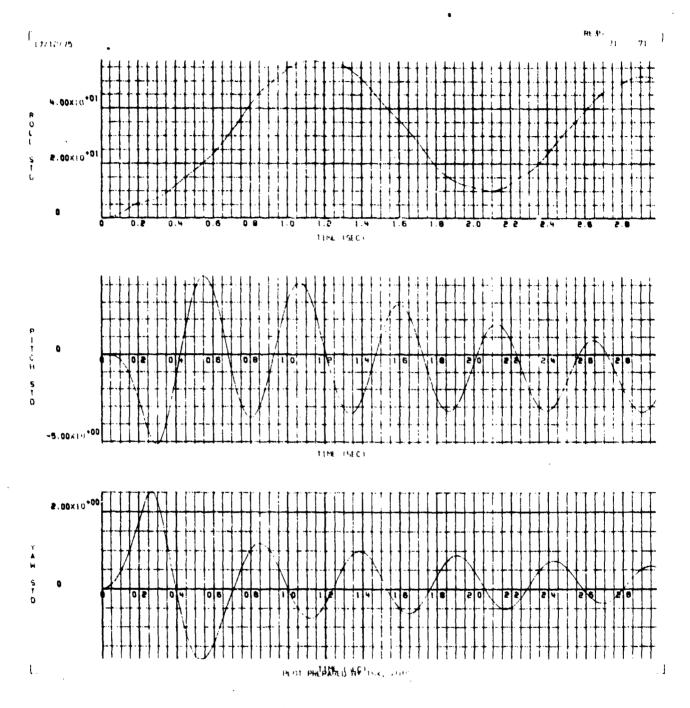


Figure HH-6. ϕ , θ , and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field Intensity of 2

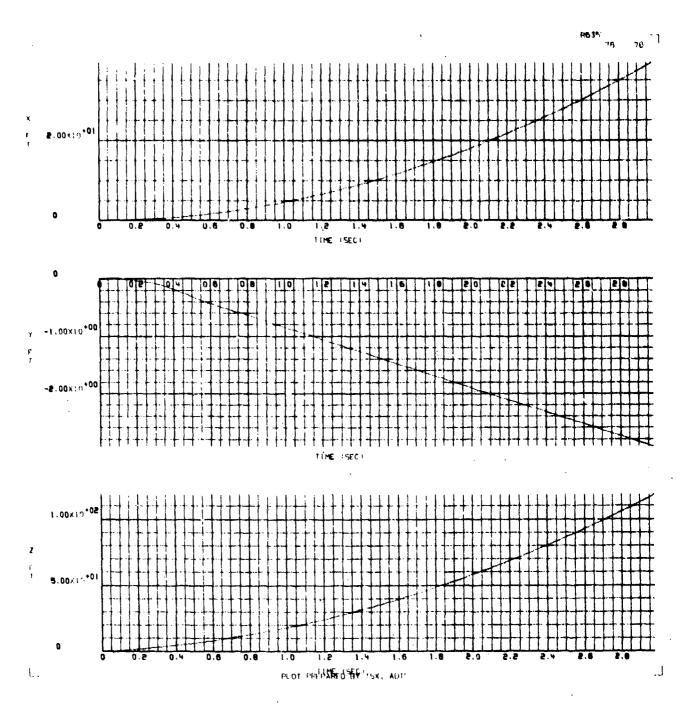


Figure HH-7. X, Y, and Z Position Versus Time for a Flew Field Intensity of -1/2

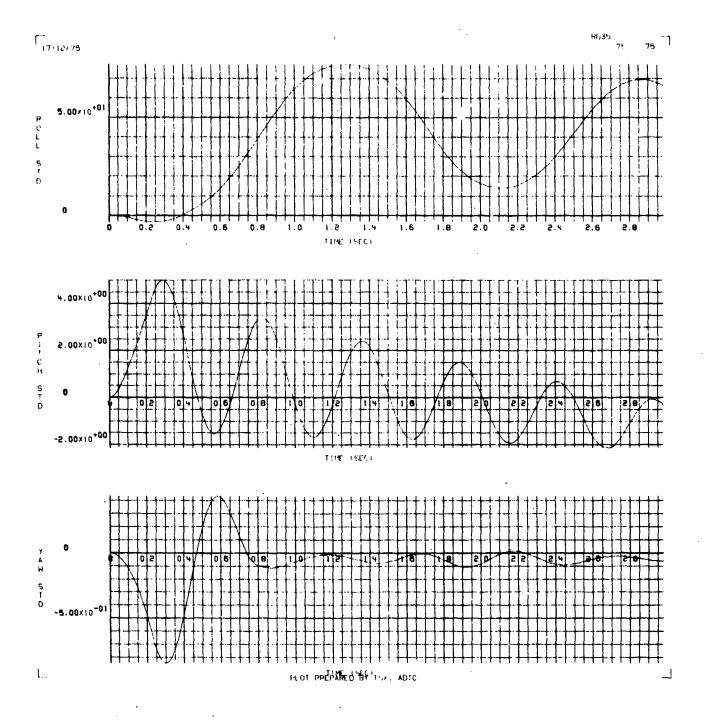


Figure HH-8. ϕ 0, and Ψ Rotation Versus Time for a Flow Field: litensity of -1/2

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